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Boston Herald
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1846-78.

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MEMORANDA.

BOSTON HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9.

"OURSELVES."

**The Boston Herald and
Its History.**

**How, When, and Where
It Was Founded.**

**Its Early Struggles and
Hard-Won Successes.**

**The Prominent Events of
Its Career.**

**The New Herald Building
Finished and Occupied.**

**A Description of its Exterior
and Interior.**

**The Model Newspaper Office
of the Country.**

**A Glimpse Into Its Different
Departments.**

**Thirty-two Years of Jour-
nalism in Boston.**

1846-78.





The BOSTON HERALD is this morning published for the first time in the new building erected by its proprietors, at No. 255 Washington street; and it seems fitting that its columns, at the beginning of this new era in its history, should contain a sketch of its career. The files and other records, aided by the retentive memories of several gentlemen conversant with its interior history from the first, have contributed their quota to the work, and it is therefore offered this day to the perusal of the public which has so generously sustained editors and proprietors in their efforts to make the HERALD a thoroughly live newspaper.

A review of the thirty-two years of the HERALD'S career is replete with remarkable recollections, bright and sorrowful. Many of its past editors and original owners have gone to the grave; and, since its birth, on the last day of the summer of 1846, hundreds of its *attaches* in other capacities have ceased their earthly labors. The HERALD, at its outset a forlorn hope, and generally regarded as destined for an early death, has struggled through a series of trying changes and vicissitudes, but has outlived a majority of the newspapers that preceded it and were flourishing during the trials of its youth, and, within the space of only three decades, has attained by far the largest circulation ever reached by a New England daily.

As in the biographies of public men some account of their genealogy is usually given, it will be proper here to briefly sketch the HERALD'S ancestor, the American Eagle.

HOW THE HERALD ORIGINATED.

In the summer of 1844, a number of journey-men printers who had been connected with the Boston Daily Times, then published at No. 3 State street, conceived the idea of starting a morning paper of their own, and, in the following December, carried their design into execution. Their paper was called the American Eagle, and was "published at No. 5 Devonshire street, third door from State street," at \$3 a year and one cent per copy, "by an association of practical printers, under the firm of Baker, French, Harmon & Co." The proprietors were announced to be Albert Baker, John A. French, George W. Harmon, George H. Campbell, Amos C. Clapp, J. W. Monroe, Justin Andrews, Augustus A. Wallace and James D. Stowers; and W. H. Waldron was also at one time associated with them. The Eagle, as its name indicated, was devoted to the interests of the Native American party, which was then a comparatively strong organization; and among its first regular and occasional editorial contributors were Dr. Palmer, George W. Tyler, Alfred B. Ely, W. S. Damrell, Moses Kimball and other gentlemen prominent in the party. The paper was successful at first, but declined with the decline of the cause with which it was identified; and, in the summer of 1846, when its editorial and press rooms were in the old brick building on the corner of Wilson's lane (now Devonshire street) and Dock square, it was found to be quietly dying, in spite of the efforts of its publishers, then





3

John A. French & Co. Numerous consultations were held; and, finally, it was decided that, as aboriginal principles did not pay, it was best to establish a new evening daily, neutral in politics, as a venture; and, if it proved successful, to let the Eagle die, and grow the green offshoot over its grave to commemorate it. Thus the HERALD originated. Its founders were young and sanguine men; but, with all their hopes for the new enterprise, they never dreamed it would eventually become the leading daily of New England. They were advised by some of their friends that they were building castles in the air, and half feared it might be true; but they "builted better than they knew."

The new paper settled on, the next thing to look for was an editor. In August, 1846, William O. Eaton, a Bostonian, and brother to the popular star actor, Charles H. Eaton, returned to the city after two years of travel, and, as his contributions to the Post, Evening Gazette, Bee and several New York papers had displayed much talent, he was asked by the publishers to edit the forthcoming sheet. Being young (he was then but twenty-two years of age) and doubtful of his ability to manage a daily, he asked twenty-four hours for deliberation, and went home, where he wrote the first six editorials which were published in the HERALD. Finding that he could turn out enough leaders in one day to last for a week, he returned at the end of the specified time and accepted the position offered him. He wrote the poster announcing the first issue of the paper, and headed it with the startling caption "Another Richmond in the Field!" This manifesto proclaimed independence in politics and religion; that the new candidate for daily favor would be liberal, enterprising, industrious in all the departments necessary to the popularity of such a concern, and would devote a large share of its attention to literary and dramatic matters, as well as to local and other news; and, in return for its ambitious efforts, all it asked was \$3 a year, or one cent a copy.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The EVENING HERALD came into existence on the afternoon of Aug. 31, 1846, and an edition of 2000 was printed of its first number. A brief description of its appearance may interest readers with antiquarian proclivities. It was a small, four-page paper, five columns to a page, the pages being about 14 by 9 inches in dimensions. The title was in large old English letters, resembling German text. All the type was old and worn; it had done the State some service. Materially speaking, this precocious infant looked like some ancient rural paper, that had never had any second suit of type, had outlived all its subscribers, and took its pay "in trade." But it did not talk so. It was really the liveliest of the Boston papers, from the first hour of its birth, and was received with generous encomiums from the whole editorial fraternity. During its first four months (until Jan. 1, 1847,) the first page was chiefly literary—about half filled with stories and poems, written wholly by the editor; the leader, on the sec-

4

ond page, and about a column of pungent paragraphs were also written by him, and so also was the "Dramatic Bulletin," from one to two columns more, which gave reports of the doings at all the places of public amusement on the preceding evening. It has been said, and with truth, that there was not another daily paper of its kind in the city or country, and there probably never will be. For four months the total editorial and reportorial force consisted of only two men. The editor received considerable aid in his efforts to "fill up" the paper, however, by the daily transposition of several columns of non-political matter from the Eagle, which was conveniently at hand, like an old tender to a new locomotive—with this difference, that, while the tender furnished only woody and watery stuff, the locomotive got up all its own steam without help. Mr. Thomas W. Tucker became connected with the new paper in September, 1846, and acted as assistant editor and reporter, varying his duties as circumstances demanded; but he was not publicly announced as associate editor until the following March. The late Mr. David Leavitt, familiarly known in the fraternity as "Dave," who was employed as reporter and assistant in the editorial department of the Eagle, worked for the HERALD later. His specialty was local news, of which he was a tireless and adroit collector. It will be seen that the staff of the HERALD was, like Poor Pillicoddy, "slim but desperate," the gentlemen composing it being young, tough, determined, and contented with great promise and little pay; and, as the general character of the paper was humorons, eccentric and dramatic, it did manage to struggle through the financial diseases incident to newspaper infancy so stoutly, that, at the opening of 1847, the proprietors were enabled to give it and the Eagle a New Year's dress of new type, to increase its size, and to come out with a Morning, Evening and Weekly HERALD.

AN ENLARGEMENT.

The paper enlarged (its pages now containing seven columns and measuring 21x17 inches), and in its fresh dress, and printed on a new Adams press, presented a remarkable contrast to its predecessor. The quaint and top-heavy head was replaced by one much smaller, in plain Roman letters; the advertisements were reset in a neat and business-like style, which was a vast improvement over the "poster" fashion it succeeded; and the captions over the reading matter were in "full-face caps," and "lower-case," far more tasteful than the clumsy type previously used. The leader of the first issue of the renovated HERALD was headed "Our New Paper," and opened in this wise:

"In making our bow to the public, we suppose we shall be called upon to announce the reasons which have induced us to add another daily sheet to the number at present established in Boston.



5

"Since the publication of newspapers in a cheap and compact form, the demands of the reading public have increased in a ratio which puts all comparison at defiance. The newspaper is not now, as formerly, the dictator of the people. It possesses, however, an influence more favorable to the progress of the community than was exerted when the *dicta* of a single editor in a town or city was the popular tribunal from which there was no appeal. The day when a staid and solemn article, originating in presumption and sustained by arrogance, could overawe the people, has passed. The competition of the penny press has caused a mental activity among all classes; rash and impulsive it may be, but, nevertheless, far preferable to the dignified stagnation which, in times of yore, was seldom broken by the larger and more expensive journals.

"It is our purpose to establish a journal which shall be truly independent—pledged to no religious sect or political party—always ready to rebuke both spiritual and political wickedness in high places, and call the servants of the public to an account whenever they abuse the trusts committed to their care. At the same time, we shall endeavor to judge impartially of all matters which shall come under our cognizance; and in no case shall we second the clamors of those who would injure a faithful public servant, or who would urge the people to the adoption of any measure incompatible with the general welfare.

"In the present organization of political parties, no really independent man can become a partisan without being required to sacrifice his opinions upon the altar of expediency; and so much unfairness is perceived among those who assume the political direction of the people, that a journal is absolutely required which will expose the corrupt practices of those who, under the guise of patriotism, would make the general good subservient to their sinister intentions.

"In politics we shall be firm and consistent. We shall endeavor to review impartially the conduct of the leaders of the parties into which our political arena is subdivided. Our opinions shall be frankly given; and in our comments upon the acts of those in power, we shall be governed by an earnest wish to promote the best interests of the community. Faithful representatives of the people will have nothing to fear from our pen, while nothing shall protect those who are unfaithful from our strictures.

"While our best efforts will be made to supply the want indicated in what we have already stated, our journal shall take proper notice of all subjects which attract the attention of the community. As a local paper we mean to take the highest stand. Everything that occurs in our city and vicinity shall be promptly and fairly recorded, and those who are engaged in these matters are fully competent to do justice to the task they have undertaken. * * * Our paper will be open to communications from our friends and the public; and we intend to keep a journal through which every one who has anything to say can be heard; candor, fairness and truth being the only qualities we shall require in our correspondents.

"We have made such arrangements with the Magnetic Telegraph that our paper will give each morning the news which shall arrive previous to the preceding midnight, and in this respect every caution will be taken to insure perfect accuracy.

"In a word, we mean to supply the demand for a thoroughly independent journal which shall preserve the even tenor of its way, 'unawed by influence and unbribed by gain,' and hope to receive, as we shall attempt to merit, the sanction and approval of the reading public. Here, then, we submit our enterprise, feeling that if success attends us in the degree of which we shall endeavor to merit, our success will be certain—and whatever may be the result, we shall maintain a manly, independent and consistent course in our observations upon the topics which we may be called upon to discuss."

PROMISES FOR THE FUTURE.

In another article addressed "To our readers," the editor said:

"With good type, good paper, a good press, independence, honest industry and equally good facilities for obtaining news with any other paper in the city, we believe we stand a good chance to succeed in business. There is nothing like trying! * * * With us there is no night now; farewell to slumber and darkness! Business is business, and midnight oil must be consumed in large quantities. Reader! always depend upon the HERALD for as late news as can be obtained in the city. What comes in the night you will have in the MORNING, and what comes during the day you shall have in the EVENING HERALD, as regularly as the sun and moon follow each other. The WEEKLY HERALD will contain all the most important news of the week; it will be a news paper in the true sense of the word."

The EVENING HERALD of the same day contained a greeting to its patrons, which went over the same ground as the above-quoted articles, and was concluded thus:

"We hope, by unflagging perseverance and ambition, to receive a continuance of public favor extended to us when we less merited it than at present. We neither demand nor claim support. Bring on your red cent or keep it in your pocket. 'Every man hath business and desires,' Hamlet says, and every one to his taste. We prefer, however, that the taste should incline our way. (The cent is not much, but it is the foundation of a fortune:

When the fortune is made you may despise the cent: till then, look upon it as a friendly, copper-skinned son of a dollar, which will buy you a crust of bread when dignity would starve you to death."

The new paper became more popular than ever with the reading public, and the evidences of its prosperity were kindly noticed by the other Boston newspapers. Here are two specimens of friendly mention of the HERALD, in its new dress and enlarged form at the beginning of the year 1847:

The BOSTON HERALD, which has for some time been published as an evening paper, appeared yesterday as a morning paper, enlarged and with new type. It looks remarkably well, and is conducted with energy and spirit. We can say the same of the *Eagle*, whose size and appearance are also greatly improved, and which is as exclusively American as ever.—*Boston Post*, Jan. 2.

The HERALD, a very clever evening contemporary, has enlarged its borders and put on a new and handsome dress. It has also become a morning as well as an evening paper, and has thus doubled its means of usefulness. Our New Year's wish is that it may double its subscription, likewise.—*Boston Journal*, Jan. 2.

The editorial, composing and press rooms of the HERALD were the same as those of the *Eagle*, in Wilson's lane. Six compositors only were employed, several of the proprietors officiating in that capacity, while the press-work was mostly done by Mr. French and Mr. Stowers, both stockholders in the concern. The first counting room was at 15 State street, where Frank (called by the boys "Fatty") Adams officiated as cashier. In time nearly the entire management of the paper's finances was entrusted to Adams; and a gentleman then employed in the editorial department says that under his administration the boys received few "fat takes" on Saturday night, and the demands of employes, from editors to devil, were calmly ignored on too-frequent occasions. It was customary in those days,



7

and for many years after, for newspapers to take pay "in kind," from advertising patrons. In the cases of grocers, provision dealers, tailors, dry goods and clothing dealers, this was, of course, easy to manage, for the proprietors could obtain food and raiment in return for the use of their columns, and could also make arrangements to pay employes in the same manner. But when it came to taking patent medicines for advertising, there was a difficulty to be overcome. To swallow the doses would be to invite death, perhaps, and it was not always easy to sell the stuff; so a large amount of it was frequently accumulated before it could be disposed of. Some amusing stories are told by old "typos" of the troubles of this sort which afflicted the early proprietors of the HERALD. Sometimes the cash would run short on pay-day, and Adams would say: "Hold on, boys, till I run out and sell another gross of sarsaparilla." And the boys would patiently "hold on" until he had disposed of a lot of the "infallible," at reduced rates, to some neighboring apothecary. Mr. French at one time kept in the counting-room for sale a large assortment of patent medicines, mostly obtained in this way, there being no other method of getting any pay for a number of advertising bills of long standing.

"RUNNING A NEWSPAPER" IN 1847

was a different matter, altogether, from journalism at the present day, as the extracts from the HERALD of that year, quoted further on, will show. The telegraph was in operation between this city and New York, it is true; but the tolls were high, and the dailies could not afford to use it to any great extent except on the most important occasions. Moreover, people had not been educated up to the point of expecting to see reports of events in all parts of the world printed on the same day of their occurrence, or, at the latest, on the day following. Still there was a great rivalry between the Boston papers, especially in the matter of publishing foreign intelligence. For several years before the extension of the telegraph overland to Nova Scotia, the news-gatherers of Boston and New York resorted to various devices in order to obtain the earliest advices from Europe. From 1846 to 1849 and 1850, the various revolutionary movements in many of the countries on that continent were of a nature to be especially interesting to the people of the United States, inasmuch as such struggles were regarded as indicating a sure progress among the "effete despotisms" towards republicanism. This stimulated enterprise, and Mr. D. H. Craig, afterwards known widely as agent of the Associated Press, conceived the design of anticipating the news of each steamer by a kind of pigeon express. With this design he procured a number of splendid African carrier pigeons, and kept them at his house in Roxbury until they became thoroughly domesticated. He would then take

three of them along with him, and go to Halifax, where, on arrival, he would board the English mail steamer, procure the latest British papers, and take passage in her for Boston. His work during the trip was to summarize the most important and interesting European intelligence, and write the same legibly upon thin "manifold" paper. When this was accomplished, he waited until the steamer came to within from 40 to 60 miles of land, when, securing the dispatches to the three pigeons, he liberated them and they flew homewards, generally reaching Boston several hours before the arrival of the steamer. The first one to arrive furnished all that was desired; but it was thought best to have three, as some of them might get astray or be delayed. It was for some time the practice of Mr. W. G. Blanchard, to whom the news received by carrier pigeons was immediately sent—and who was then on the Daily Mail—to have it at once put into type, and printed in the shape of an extra. The other Boston papers, the proprietors of which paid for the news, were also furnished with it at the same time. When the Mail extra was printed, the heading "New York Herald Extra" was put over it, and a large number of copies printed. These were at once forwarded to New York by way of the Sound steamers, and, on arrival, were put upon the street by Mr. Bennett. The proprietors of the New York Sun, however, were determined not to be outdone in this way, and, in order to have the news as early as Bennett, put type and cases and printers on board the Sound steamer, and in this way had also its news on their arrival in New York. Bennett then outbid the others with Craig, offering him \$500 an hour for every hour that he could furnish the news ahead of rival New York papers. This no doubt had some tendency to increase the intensity of a bitter feeling that had sprung up in Boston against the New Yorkers having the news so promptly furnished them: by means of the pigeon express. So hotly waxed the feud that representations were made to the captain of one of the British steamers that the dispatches sent by Craig with his pigeons were used by New York parties to affect the stock market and operate against the interests of Boston. This captain, believing, no doubt, in these representations,

attempted to defeat Craig's enterprise. For this purpose, he caused, as it was supposed, the pigeons that Craig liberated on one occasion to be shot. The weather was hazy, and the first pigeon, when thrown up, circled around the ship for some time before deciding to start. While thus circling around, a gun was fired, and the bird dropped dead. Another was thrown up and shared the same fate. Craig then went below into his stateroom, and took the only remaining pigeon, threw it out of the porthole as far as he could, and had the satisfaction to know that it got away unobserved. It reached its destination in safety and the news appeared in the streets of Boston before the steamer got to her moorings. During the year of the Irish rebellion, this pigeon express was looked for with unusual interest, and the news brought by it made the papers sell like hot cakes.

"STEAMER NIGHTS,"

as they were called on account of the arrival of steamers from Europe with several days' later news than had already been published, were the especial dread of editors and reporters, and at once the dread and pleasurable anticipation of compositors. The former had sometimes to wait into the morning before the papers from the steamer, which had been signalled below before dark, were delivered. Then they had to go over them, pick out and collate the latest and most interesting items of news, and put them in shape for the printers. Sometimes the news would be quite important, and at others flat, stale and unprofitable. The interesting news would be easily arranged and put into shape, and the long and often elaborate headings, which sometimes gave more information than was contained in the matter thus heralded, would be got out with a peculiar gusto by the managing editor. But when the news was barren, it was a puzzle how to write headings and what to put in them to catch the eye of the general reader. In such cases resort was usually had to vague and startling phrases, such as "Anticipated Outbreak in India," which had no foundation except the statement that the "ryots (laborers) were gathering in the indigo crop, which had in some districts been largely destroyed by," etc., etc., the editor reading

no further, but clapping on a line to some such effect as that given. The waiting for the papers was often long and tedious, and various devices were resorted to to kill time. In those days—thirty years ago and upwards—drinking was a very much more common amusement among newspaper men than it is today, and, as liquor was cheap and good, and saloon-keepers accommodating, resort was often had to some "tavern" near by the office, where the time was passed in playing dominoes or other games and drinking Santa Cruz rum and molasses, or Scotch or Irish whiskey (Bourbon was then little known or used) in the form of hot punches; or ale (lager beer being likewise almost unknown), it being arranged that a messenger from the office should at once apprise them of the arrival of the papers, when they would hasten to their desks, grumbling and damning everything, foreign news in particular. The printers, as a rule, liked steamer nights, though they dreaded a heavy "grist" of copy to set. The later the news came in, and then the less there was of it, the better for them, because for every hour they waited they were paid at the same rate as for composition, allowing 1000 ems to the hour. If, however, there was any copy of a general character to set up, it was given out during "waiting time," much to the disgust of the printers, and put into type. But, as a rule, such copy was "rushed up," and every printer had several hours' waiting to score up against the office on steamer nights. This steamer night business was no doubt the origin of the usage which has so long prevailed, and is still in force, of charging for time spent by the printer after 6 o'clock at night in waiting for copy. Of late years, however, this waiting hour has been brought forward

10

to 7 o'clock. Some offices did not allow for waiting at first, but they all were obliged to come to it finally. Sometimes, for economy, the printers would be allowed to go to their homes after all local matters had been put in type on a steamer night, the understanding being that they would be called up if the papers were received in time to have the news used in the morning edition. When they were thus called, they were usually allowed \$1 extra for leaving their beds, an arrangement which pleased many of them best, though the majority preferred waiting, as it gave them an opportunity to follow the example of their editorial *confreeres* and indulge in dominoes, poker, hot Scotch, or in "jeffing" for coppers—"jeffing" being a kind of "prop" game, em quads being used, and those turning up the largest number of "nicks" being the winners. Steamer nights were the best nights for printers to enlarge their weekly bills, these usually returning them more than double the amounts realized on other nights, and enabling them to hire "subs" (men to take their places) on the following days. But gone are steamer nights, with their pastimes and camphene lights; their startling news from abroad and hot Scotches at home. The Atlantic cable has put them out of existence, and now only the most extraordinary occurrences call for a stay of editors and printers on morning papers beyond the usual late hours.

THE YEAR 1847.

At the opening of the year 1847, Mr. Eaton assumed the charge of the evening edition, while Mr. George W. Tyler edited the morning edition. The HERALD, under this new joint management, presented to its readers from eight to ten columns of reading matter daily, though frequently it contained as many as twelve or fifteen when important local events demanded an unusual amount of space. Two columns of editorials, four of "Town Talk," and two of clippings from exchanges were about the average. News by telegraph was not plenty, and very little of it was printed during the first year of the HERALD's existence. The evening edition was a reprint of the morning issue, with from two to four columns of fresh matter on the third page, and this was carried over to the next morning under the head "From our Evening Edition of Yesterday." Notwithstanding its meagre facilities for obtaining news outside the city, the HERALD was a live and lively paper, and published nothing but live matter. Much prominence was given to reports of affairs about home, and in consequence the circulation soon exhibited a marked improvement. On Jan. 12, the following good-natured "brag" was indulged in:

"As it is customary among us penny papers to exult when we do anything to brag of, we think it but a reasonable compliance with the established rule to say that we gave the *only* report of *Parker's Opening Address to the Jury*, yesterday, in the case of *Albert J. Tirrell's trial for arson*. Of a large edition of between 7000 and 8000 we have but few, if any, copies left on our counter; and they, if they remain, linger behind but to show what an extent of business was done, and as monumental memorials of reward of merit."



11

On the 13th of January the HERALD beat the other newspapers in another field, and thus exulted over it:

"In getting out the Governor's message yesterday, we had the satisfaction of coming out ahead of our contemporaries. The public had the earliest report of the document from the HERALD office. We say this intending no disparagement to our neighbors—their enterprise is undoubted—but in justice to ourselves, and to show that some things can be done as well as others."

On Jan. 21 one of the largest fires which (with, of course, the exception of the great fire of '72) ever occurred in Boston, consumed an immense amount of property at the North End. It began in Haverhill street, and swept over the area bounded by that, Traverse, Causeway and Charlestown streets. More than 100 buildings were reduced to ashes, and nearly as many families were rendered homeless. "Dave" Leavitt on this occasion performed a feat which has since been handed down in traditions of Boston journalism as a shining example to his successors in the reportorial field. He was promptly on the spot, and foreseeing, from the direction of the wind, the fury of the conflagration, and the nature of the buildings in the vicinity, that they were doomed, though as yet untouched by the flames, he visited many of them, and obtained the numbers, names of occupants and owners, etc., and had them all jotted down in his capacious notebook, long before many of the occupants imagined they were in danger. And, on the following morning, after the destroying angel had consigned the wide district to ashes, our recording angel astonished the city by publishing in the HERALD a four-column report of the fire, as remarkable for its accuracy as its fullness; while the reports in the other papers were necessarily meagre and erroneous, not having been prepared till after the majority of the buildings had been destroyed. This *coup de feu* stamped "Dave" as a first-class newsgatherer, and he sustained the reputation till the day of his death, some three years ago. Leavitt's enterprise enabled the HERALD to crow over its contemporaries in this style:

"We are safe in saying that the Morning Edition of the HERALD contained the fullest and most particular account of this calamity of any of the morning papers, not excepting the regular 'six-pennies!' We are yet in our infancy, but have learned to keep late hours, and our patrons and the public generally are assured that, while they are quietly reposing in the arms of Morpheus, our corps of news collectors are on the alert, and will frequently be enabled to furnish a budget of news early in the morning which will not be forthcoming in any other paper until their 'second editions' are issued, or until the following morning. We are not disposed to crow, but 'Brag is a good dog' when 'Holdfast' is with him."

On the morning of Feb. 8, the HERALD had an "exclusive" in a column report of the arrest of three men who robbed Currier & Trott's jewelry store of a large amount of property on the last night in January. Such enterprise as this naturally made the paper popular, and, on the 11th, it remarked editorially:

"The HERALD, although but recently started, has already established its reputation as the paper for early news, interesting local matter, etc. During a few days past the morning and evening editions have been exhausted within an hour from the time they left the press. Yesterday afternoon we were unable to supply the demand, having disposed of nearly 5000 copies beyond the regular evening edition."

A CHANGE OF EDITORS.

On Feb. 10 the name of George W. Tyler appeared at the head of the editorial column, and the public was informed that Mr. Eaton had severed his connection with the paper.

As has been before stated, the proprietors adopted the plan, at the opening of the year, of having the morning and evening editions separately edited, the latter by Mr. Eaton and the former by Mr. Tyler. Mr. Eaton had a leaning toward the Democracy, as it existed thirty years ago, and Mr. Tyler was a Whig. Each freely expressed his political views editorially, so that the combined editions of each day showed two faces under one hood—Whig in the morning, Democrat in the evening—and the proprietors supposed that a double-jointed paper like this ought to suit everybody. But it didn't. Mr. Eaton complained of the inconsistency and the apparent injustice of permitting a newcomer thus to alter the tone of a paper which had become so early popular under his exclusive editorial management, and his unusual exertions as a writer. The Mexican war was in progress, and the HERALD had strongly supported the Massachusetts volunteers for it; and when certain politicians remonstrated with Mr. Eaton for his course, he replied that, whatever the legal National Government might be, he felt it the duty of every citizen to be loyal to it, especially in time of war. The result was, that, as the proprietors would not yield, declaring that they alone were responsible for the double tone of the paper, Mr. Eaton felt aggrieved, and withdrew after a successful editorship during the first seven months of the HERALD's existence. Since his retirement, thirty years ago, he has been connected, as editor or author, with leading literary or commercial publications in Boston and New York, and for about twenty years has been chiefly resident in the latter city.

Mr. Tyler, while nominally holding the position of editor-in-chief, in reality did little else than write the leaders, and made his headquarters, not at the office, but at his room in the old Exchange Coffee House.

From Jan. 1, 1847, up to the date of Mr. Eaton's resignation, the names of the publishers had not appeared, the announcement, "William O. Eaton, Editor," in the date line, under the head, being the only indication of personality about the paper. When he withdrew, however, a card appeared, signed "John A. French & Co., Publishers and Proprietors," in which it was stated:

"The HERALD will be hereafter, as it was originally intended, INDEPENDENT. It is pledged to no political party. Whenever any political measure is projected, it will be fairly and justly commented upon, without regard to the party from which it emanates. At the same time, knowing, as we do, the general political views of the present editor of the HERALD, we have no desire to interfere with his productions, and we believe they will be satisfactory to the mass of the people."



Mr. French had, it seems, bought out the original proprietors, one by one, and at this time owned the HERALD, with the exception of one share, the "& Co." attached to his name being merely to include that. He gave his sole personal attention to the paper, and did not disdain to perform offices which few city newspaper proprietors of the present day would attempt. For a long time he did all his press work, and frequently tried his hand at reporting. On Feb. 14, the publication office was removed to more spacious quarters, and the press was thereafter run by steam power, rented from a neighboring manufacturing establishment. On March 1, Mr. James D. Stowers of South Boston, one of the original proprietors, who had sold out to Mr. French, repurchased an interest, investing several thousand dollars, and "French & Stowers, Publishers," appeared at the head of the paper. On the same day they took a step which had been for some time contemplated, and issued a second morning edition at 8 o'clock, in which the news received through the early morning mails was published. On March 2, the evening edition was transferred to the fourth page of the paper, under a heavy head, and was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas W. Tucker, who, though for some time connected with the HERALD, had not until this time been "officially recognized" by the publication of his name over the edition he controlled. This edition was then published at 2 P. M. (going to press about noon), and contained most of the city news, while the morning issue was devoted to outside intelligence and editorial matter. The difficulty of getting news from other States was illustrated on March 10, when the vote in only ten towns in New Hampshire at the State election was reported in the morning edition. Now-a-days, if as many as ten towns are not heard from on such an occasion, the omission is commented upon. But local matters were well and fully reported under Messrs. Tyler and Tucker's management, columns having been devoted to such events as the great Irish relief meeting in Faneuil Hall, the presentation of a sword to Caleb Cushing on his departure for Mexico, a grand ball in aid of volunteers for the Mexican war, etc. News from the war was slow in reaching Boston, and was nearly all obtained from files of New Orleans papers. Thus the intelligence of the investment and battle of Vera Cruz on March 7-9 was not received here until April 1, and, even then, was supposed by many to be an "April fool" joke of the papers which published it, as was also the case with news of the battle of Buena Vista, fought on March 9, and reported the same time with the first-named event. The HERALD, however, kept pace with its competitors on war news, and published plans of the Mexican battlefields and cities, views of Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico, etc., as well as portraits of Generals Taylor, Scott, and other distinguished officers engaged in the campaign. The public appreciated the enterprise shown, as is evinced by the following from the HERALD of March 26:



INCREASE IN CIRCULATION.

"Probably no paper ever started in this city has met with such a rapid increase in circulation as the BOSTON HERALD. We have daily for the past fortnight, added largely to our regular morning and evening editions, but have been wholly unable to supply the demand so constantly increasing. Our circulation has more than doubled within the last three weeks, and we are in hopes shortly to rival, at least, those papers which have for a long time been established in the good graces of the public. We feel truly grateful for the unprecedented patronage bestowed upon us, and no exertions on our part shall be spared to make the HERALD one of the best business papers in the country. We mean to keep 'posted up' on news of every description, and the HERALD will never be found in the rear of its contemporaries."

On March 28 a statement of the circulation during the week ending that day showed a total of 17,100 copies of the first edition, 13,200 of the second, and 37,320 of the third, an aggregate of 67,620, and a daily average of 11,270. "It will be seen," said the editor, "that our circulation has increased in a manner wholly unprecedented in the history of Boston newspapers. Our advertising, too, will bear favorable comparison with that of any other penny paper published in the city. We are happy to perceive by these unmistakable demonstrations of public favor that our efforts to furnish the community with the earliest information on all subjects connected with the prosperity of our citizens and countrymen generally, are justly appreciated and rewarded."

On the 30th of March the counting-room was removed to No. 12 State street, nearly opposite its former location.

On April 19 a description is published of a "wonderful printing press on a new principle, the contrivance of Richard M. Hoe, Esq., capable of printing from 10,000 to 12,000 impressions per hour," a rate of speed which was considered marvellous in those days—and that was not so long ago, either.

On April 26 a new head appeared on the paper, the type being plain Roman, of the same style, but much smaller than that which it superseded, and even less in size than that which appears on the first page of the present issue. It was selected by Messrs. French and Tucker to resemble, as nearly as possible, the head of the New York Herald.

April 27 (the day the corner-stone of the Boston Athenæum was laid) Messrs. French & Stowers sold out their interest in the American Eagle, which had for some months previously been edited by Rev. Charles W. Denison, the latter being recompensed for his services by composition and presswork on his own paper, the Bower. The Eagle lingered on but a short time after this, and died on May 19, its few remaining subscribers receiving the HERALD in its stead and unexpired con-

15

tracts for advertising being fulfilled in the HERALD. Of the original proprietors of the Eagle, Albert Baker was the oldest, and was a compositor on the HERALD till his death. George W. Harmon is still at the case, in Springfield, Mass. A. A. Wallace became an assistant editor of the HERALD and afterwards of the Ledger, and died many years since. George Munroe became incurably lame, and did not long survive the Eagle. Amos Clapp remained long at the case, and for some years has been the faithful janitor of the Journal building. James D. Stowers was for years the chief pressman of the Eagle and the HERALD, and still lives. George H. Campbell became a reporter, went to California, was there made a judge, returned to Boston for a short time, and, on his way to California again, died in Mexico of yellow fever. Justin Andrews joined the Times staff; then became connected with the HERALD as one of its editors, and subsequently was one of its proprietors, as will be seen farther on. Of the earliest compositors on the EVENING HERALD, when in Wilson's lane, Byron Cole was one of the best. With Moses A. Dow, in 1848, he started the Boston Museum, a handsome weekly, of which Mr. William O. Eaton was for years the editor, at 27 Devonshire street and 12 School street. Cole finally went to California and Nicaragua, in which latter country he became a colonel under General William Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," who was afterward garroted. Cole had previously captured a hacienda, called San Jacinto, and afterward died on the battlefield fighting against overwhelming numbers. Moses W. Fiske took to the stage, and is a favorite comedian. Frank Lakin became publisher and editor of various weeklies, served in the late war, and was afterward with Alfred Mudge, in School street. He died a few years ago and lies buried in Mount Auburn. We particularize these few because they were identified with the founding of the HERALD. The majority of its earliest attaches are dead.

On May 12, the names of "French & Stowers, Publishers," disappeared from the head, but no explanation was afforded of the change until May 28, when the following "card" appeared at the head of the editorial column:

"A change has recently taken place in the proprietorship of the HERALD, and arrangements have been made to conduct the paper in a manner worthy of the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by the Boston public. Nothing shall be found wanting on the part of the new proprietor to make the BOSTON HERALD one of the first in the city in point of early news and interesting miscellaneous matter."

Immediately following this was a notice to the public, that as the paper had changed hands no person was authorized to receive moneys on its account, without a written certificate signed by J. Child.

The change in the proprietorship was the withdrawal of Mr. Stowers, and the accession of Mr. Samuel K. Head, whose name, however, was not announced until June 23, when it appeared at the head of the paper as sole



16

publisher. Mr. French, though still retaining an interest and working upon the paper, kept in the background and his name did not appear. Under the new management changes occurred in the editorial staff. Mr. Tyler's name disappeared from the morning edition on June 10, and Mr. Tucker's, which, on June 15, was put up as "editor," vanished on July 15, just a month later. Both these gentlemen are still living, and frequently refer to the hard work they did and the small pay they received in those early days. "I retired," writes Mr. Tucker, who is now residing in Neponset, "after months of toil by day and night, with heavy heart and light pockets; but I have always watched with interest the career of the HERALD, and can heartily congratulate its present proprietors on the great success of their well-directed ability and enterprise." Though Mr. Tyler was the indirect cause of the retirement of Mr. Eaton, he was involuntarily so, and the latter writes that he has ever cherished and reciprocated his friendship; for, indeed, he was a gentleman of the old school, liberal to a fault, appreciative of genuine merit, and tenderly regardful of the rights and feelings of others. Mr. Tyler's departure from the paper at this time was not final, however, as will be seen later on.

ANOTHER NEW EDITOR.

His immediate successor was Mr. William Joseph Snelling, who was one of the ablest and brightest and, at the same time, one of the most fearless and independent writers ever engaged on the Boston press. He was born in this city, at the North End, Dec. 26, 1804; his father was Colonel Josiah Snelling of the Fifth Regiment, United States Infantry, who was a distinguished soldier, a noted Indian fighter, and built the famous Fort Snelling, which was named for him. William was sent to Dr. Stearns' Academy, at Medford, until he was fourteen years old, when he received an appointment as a West Point cadet; but an unborn independence, and a deep-seated aversion to submission to any man's rule, made life at the military academy extremely distasteful to him, and its discipline so unbearable that his stay there was limited to two years. He next went to St. Louis, and engaged in trapping for furs, and subsequently spent some time in the lead mines at Galena. His life, short as it was, was crowded with adventure. Attendance on the army in his youth, with the regiment commanded by his father and his later life in the West, exposed him to many temptations; and the necessity which followed him in after life to earn his bread by literary labors gave him not much choice in selection, and operated adversely to his intellectual development and the lasting renown he must otherwise have acquired. In 1832 he published a satire styled "Truth, a Gift for Scribblers," which has been by many pronounced equal to Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." He was also author of "Tales of the Northwest," to be found in most public libraries, and of "The Rat-Trap," a reformatory treatise, containing a scathing description of the barbarous misrule then predominant at the House of Correction, South Boston, and to this day characteristic of other penal institutions in this country. He was a poet of no mean ability; and, as a satirical prose writer, he has had few equals in the United States. In 1833 he was associate editor with Joseph T. Buckingham, in management of the New Eng-

17

land Galaxy, and his resistless onslaughts upon a horde of gamblers in this city finally drove them from it, though they contrived to have him imprisoned, for a time, on a charge of libel. Previous to Mr. Snelling's connection with the HERALD, he was also distinguished as a writer in New York. He edited the HERALD with signal ability, from 1847 to the time of his death, on Sunday morning, Dec. 24, 1848. Mr. Elizur Wright, at that time editor of another caustic sheet, the Chronicle, with whom Mr. Snelling had fought many a hard battle with the pen, then wrote: "Boston owes more to Snelling than to many men who have received her highest honors. None will deny him genius, strong sense, and vigorous satire; and those who knew him best have always maintained that his nature was amiable and honorable." Occasionally Mr. Snelling's strong feelings and prejudices led him astray, however, and, now and then, opposition would drive him into a position hurtful to his personal reputation. But he did not spare himself, and took hard blows as he gave them, scorning a retreat even in the face of the most overwhelming array. He always took the side of the oppressed, and no one ever fought harder against any public measure which he conceived to be unjust. His whole editorial life in Boston was a series of battles, and he "made it exceedingly lively"—to quote a Mark Twain expression—for the other newspapers. City officials, too, he allowed no rest, if they chanced to move contrary to his views of right and wrong, and his warfare upon the then City Marshal Tukey (which is still occasionally referred to by old newspaper men) was marked with a degree of ferocity that an observer unacquainted with his peculiarities would think could only spring from some deep-seated hatred. Yet, subsequent events proved that Mr. Snelling entertained not the slightest personal ill feeling against the Marshal. The Prohibitionists were also objects of Mr. Snelling's wrath, and he "pitched into" the liquor law and its advocates at least twice a week during the whole term of his editorship; but he warmly advocated the Washingtonian "moral suasion" movement. Such laws as those forbidding selling papers and smoking in the streets, horse-racing, etc., he held up to ridicule; and the practice of "city jinketing," which was even then in vogue, received many a sharp stab from his pointed pen. The paper, under his administration, had an intense personality; he took his readers into his confidence, as it were, and many of his leaders were written in very much the same style he adopted in conversation with his friends. He took great interest in the Fire Department, among other local institutions (he was a member of an engine company in Chelsea, where he resided), and hardly a fireman in the city or suburbs but considered him a personal friend. Still, he was not easy of access, and exacted of all who approached him the manners, at least, of a gentleman.

CHARACTERISTIC LEADER-WRITING.

After the retirement of Mr. Tucker, Mr. Snelling announced his advent (on July 15) in this style:

"A new era now begins in our history. The HERALD is about to open upon the town in new fashion and with very particular force and effect. A fresh hand will be applied to the BELLOWS; and though blowing up will not constitute the business of the new editor, yet sufficient heat will be created to cast things in a new mould and form. The HERALD now proposes to furnish a style of journalism different from anything heretofore existing in this city—something fresh, original and attractive.

live, both to readers and newsmen. We shall in a few days depart entirely from the beaten track of newspaperial travel, and open some unexplored region to the public eye, replete with interest to all classes of readers. Our chief object will be to make a *universal sale paper*—and to do this we shall endeavor to embody the spirit of THE LIVING PRESENT! in such thoughts, words and general lineaments as the genius within may inspire.

"More anon. But remember, we are about to open upon the town."

In the next issue appeared a column editorial after the same style, from which the following extracts are taken:

"We intend to disregard entirely all the old rules and forms of making up a daily paper—to be governed by none of the old customs and supposed requisites of a newspaper—to give nothing stale, flat and unprofitable, because it is the general practice to do so,—but to make the HERALD entirely unique in all its contents, from beginning to end. Take any half-dozen daily papers, and you will find that at least two-thirds of the contents of any one of them is but the reflex of any other, or all of them. Read one, and you have the spirit of the whole. The same rules of preparing matter are observed by all—the same sources of supply are sought by all. The stereotyped 'leader'—the current exchange papers, scissors and paste—furnish the *material* of the common journals from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande.

"Throw such journalism to the dogs; we'll have none of it! We intend to start off on a new track, and give the public a 'hasty plate' of something that can't be got elsewhere for the same money. We will endeavor to put our columns to a better use than reprinting for the hundredth time all the minor 'shocking accidents' which occur throughout the length and breadth of the land, which are now displayed with such uncommendable industry by other journals. We shall open a new vein for our supplies of *excisorizings*; and as to the original articles, we have a word to say about them.

"The HERALD will be a paper having every day some leading *feature* of interest. It will be no study of ours to spread what brains we possess over a large expanse of *items*; for fear, like some who have tried that practice, we should be found spreading them rather *thin*. But we shall throw our missives in lumps, like the shell thrown into Vera Cruz, though we shall generally fill them with rather more kindly materials. Yet, if occasion demands it, we shall not spare the slugs and scrap iron which are used in real warfare.

"The leading purpose of our labors will be to give expression to the spirit of the age—to furnish a faithful chronicle of the progress of the age in arts, science, religion, law, literature, medicine, and everything else. We shall seek to be an humble exponent of the *instant present*—a zealous historian of the *hour* that has passed, and a discriminating reflector upon the *day* that has closed—generalizing, rather than laboriously itemizing, all things. We shall *group* and *picture* the events of the passing time, and daguerreotype them for the public eye, in unfading lines. Whoever and whatever sees a portrait here will find a faithful and unflattering likeness.

"We repeat what we have said before, to impress it upon the mind of the reader, the HERALD will be a paper having each day a distinctive *feature*, which will make it worth buying for that day alone, if you never expect to buy another. It will be a capital paper to make bulletins about, and to excite the zeal of newsmen, who are often asked, very reasonably, as to other papers, whether there is 'anything in them'—for, in truth, there is often either anything or nothing, as the supply of shocking accidents and scissors matter runs flush or low. We shall take up an entirely new set of subjects, and shall dissect them with a bold hand. Those who wish to study the *anatomy and physiology of the age* will do well to patronize our *clinique*.

"Thus, then, without further parley or explanation, we fling our new banner to the breeze, inscribed THE HOUR AND THE MEN!—Aye, and we shall not forget the women, either, the ever delightful, charming, teasing, precious plagues, spendthrifts and comforters, d—car souls! To the men we shall apply the crucible and the probing iron—to the women, the kindest mirror, and the softest shaded pencil—to the hour, a microscope with an unflattering lens—and, to all, the irresistible power of modern *steam* with the latest high-pressure improvements!

"So look out for a grand newspaper avalanche, a great landslide, an outpouring of Mount Vesuvius, and a tremendous moral and intellectual earthquake! Sinners, remember the fate of Goldean, and tremble!"

In the same issue of the HERALD, Mr. Snelling began a series of jottings headed "Aspects of the Hour," of which the following is a sample:



"2 O'CLOCK P. M.—Weather cool and comfortable. Temperance no virtue.

"Morning papers supposed to be laboring under the influence of ether—being down to the lowest degree of dulness. The Daily Advertiser is seriously thinking about something; says little. The Atlas is wordy, without any apparent meaning. The Post is less lively than usual, Mrs. Partington being out of town. The editor of the Mail is also out of town, hoeing potatoes. The Times is zealously political—a matter of no account to anybody. The Chronotype is getting no better very fast—a case of confirmed *chorosis*. The Whig is whig—in its way. The Bee seems to have found no sweets.

"Newspapers from abroad are equally vapid and spiritless. The dog-star is rising. News is a nonentity.

"We are pitching in fuel under our big boilers, and shall get up a great steam in a day or two. For news we care not the value of a sour fig. We will soon show you how to gain an entire 'supremacy over our accidents,' as the apostolic Brownson once said.

"Electric fluid is an article much employed, at the present time, in science and in newspaper work. We intend, presently, to direct from our battery a few small shocks of the invisible and all-powerful fluid into certain nests of evil-doing public functionaries, who may as well, therefore, make their wills at once, and prepare to close up their accounts with this town decently and in order. Let the guilty ones take warning. Lightning rods won't save them."

DIGNITY OF THE PENNY PRESS.

A day or two later Mr. Snelling discussed "the dignity of the penny press," saying among other things:

"The time has come when the respectable portion of the community no longer looks to the big, six-penny, lying oracles of politics for just notions on government, exalted piety, or pure and chaste morality. The low price of the penny papers endows their publishers with a philanthropical spirit of disinterestedness and a regard to the purity of public morals not dependent on pecuniary considerations. A cent is but a nominal price for a newspaper, and therefore the publishers and editor of a penny print are moved only by an earnest and prayerful wish for the spiritual and temporal good of their readers. Much diurnal good may now be had at the very low price of one cent. It would be folly to deny that a pure and refined taste has been engendered by the cheap literature of the day."

Later, at intervals, appeared the following: "The HERALD is coming out, reader! Don't you perceive it? We are introducing a new style of journalism, as we told you some days ago; a style hitherto unknown in Boston. It is a very simple style, too; one that everybody can comprehend. We are going to TELL THE TRUTH, boldly and fearlessly, without regard to the smiles or frowns of the would-be moral governors of Boston. * * * The HERALD is going to tell the truth on all subjects—a thing never yet done in Boston—and if this will not constitute a new era in journalism, we know not what will."

"The HERALD is impudent, fearless and determined to the last degree—and will seek, deserve, compel and take success—just as the warrior of old came, saw and conquered. The HERALD is no milksop, or greenhorn, and is not to be bluffed off from getting its share of porridge, by no manner of means whatsoever. We are in town, and about town, and we shall dance a big figure with as much freedom as the jackass did among the chickens—albeit we claim no relationship to that long-eared animal—and we say to all persons who live in this fine old city, look out for your corns!"

The bold, slashing style in which Mr. Snelling wrote, immediately gave the HERALD a wonderful lift in its circulation; he spared nobody who, he thought, was in the wrong; and, while this made him popular with a large class of readers, even the persons attacked, and their friends, bought the paper "just to see what the fellow would say." The following published on Aug. 26, shows this fact:

"The public have begun to appreciate us. * * * Hardly once within the last three weeks have we had a single copy of the HERALD left two hours after issue; all not supplied to regular customers have been bought at the counter. During the same time our impression has increased two thousand copies, and we are still adding to it at the rate of hundreds a day. Our advertising patronage has increased beyond our most sanguine expectations; and it is of the right sort; our advertisers pay."

On Sept. 15 the editor indulged in this joyful strain:

"To triumph! Te Deum laudamus! In six short weeks we have achieved such a triumph as never daily penny paper achieved before. From the nothingness of Natty Americanism we have created the HERALD, taken the highest notch of newspaper rank by storm, shown the public where to look for independence, honesty and instruction, and obtained a sound, healthy, paying circulation, not among the class who are contented with the dribble of mere literary pretences or records of incalculable cucumbers and preposterous pumpkins, but among men who seek something more than mere amusement, or to kill time, and who reflect as well as read."

But there were many who did not relish Mr. Snelling's scathing sarcasms; and that they seized upon every means to retort to them is evidenced by the following from the HERALD of Oct. 5:

"To whom it may concern: We make all men and women welcome to say and print whatever they may think proper, false or true, of our life, character, morals, acts, writings or opinions; but we shall hold any editor who may give publicity to any communication derogatory to our moral character responsible for the same, just as if he had written it himself. In fact, we consider him the author."

And so the war was waged, with a fierceness and personality hardly known in these days, the HERALD's opponents "getting as good as they sent," and a cessation of hostilities being unthought of so long as Mr. Snelling controlled its editorial columns.

A NEW MANAGING EDITOR.

Local matters were not neglected, however, during this heated campaign. For some time during the summer of 1847, Mr. Charles Layton (since deceased), a graduate of the composing room of the New York Herald, and a very clever, upright young man, acted as assistant editor and reporter on a salary of \$15 per week. He was homesick, however, and later in the autumn returned to New York, married, and settled down to type-setting again. Mr. Samuel E. Glen, another New York man, was then offered the place, and, after some modifications of its duties, accepted it. He had the idea that there was a chance in Boston for a paper conducted on the same plan as the New York Herald, under whose chief, the late James Gordon Bennett, Sr., he had served in various capacities, and with whom, before he left for this city, he had a long private interview, in which the young journalist received much excellent advice, based on the extensive experience of his old employer. Mr. Glen was young, vigorous and ambitious, and, though nominally in charge of the city department only, soon had practically the sole management in his hands, Mr. Snelling rarely meddling with anything outside the editorial columns, and the proprietors and publishers attending only to the business and mechanical departments. The local field was not so closely raked for news as it is at the present day; but it was not then so extensive. Still, it was gleaned with a minuteness that was really wonderful, when the small size of the local staff of the city newspapers is taken into account. As late as Aug. 6, 1847, the HERALD remarked, in its "Town Talk":

"Reporting city news seems to have become a matter of special importance to the Boston press within a few years, and the various daily papers now employ considerable talent on this department of business. Time was, within our recollection, when few items of city news found their way into the daily papers, unless carried into the offices by some citizen. The first regular reporter of any note was employed by the Morning Post—the veteran who still



occupies that position. Other papers soon followed the example, and reporting is now one of the specialties of the press. The reporter of the Post is a philosopher. The reporter of the Daily Advertiser is a legal sage. The reporter of the Atlas is a gentleman and a scholar, and would conduct that paper more acceptably than the real editors. The reporter of the Courier is nobody at present. The reporter of the Evening Journal is a new hand in this metropolis, but exhibits evidence of good metal, and is a classical scholar. The reporter of the Mail is qualified for his station, as all know. There are several other pickers up of unconsidered trifles about town whom we have neither the pleasure nor the misfortune to know much about; but they seem to be very busy in their vocation, and the public are pretty likely to be well served by the competition."

The HERALD, though it did not "run to items" so much as some of the other Boston dailies of that day, nevertheless excelled most of them in the length and excellence of its reports when anything of real importance came up, as will presently be seen. It was, however, lamentably deficient in election news on the morning after the State election on Nov. 8, 1847, for it reported only the votes of Boston, Chelsea, Malden, Hingham, Hull and Easton, and in the afternoon published, with due credit, the nearly-full returns which the Atlas had presented to its readers.

The Times, by a bit of enterprise, secured and published, on Dec. 8, ahead of all the other city papers, the President's message; whereupon the HERALD, which was among the "beaten" that morning, vented its disgust after this style:

"A full and complete synopsis of the Times' full and complete synopsis of the President's message, brought 500 miles by telegraph, to be completed by special express; to be sold at a dollar a hundred; dear at a mill a thousand—Words! Words!! Words!!!"

In city politics the HERALD took a hand that year, and worked with all its might in opposition to the election of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., to the Mayoralty, even issuing an extra for gratuitous circulation on the Saturday before election day, filled with stirring appeals to voters to oppose him at the polls. But Mr. Quincy was elected, and the HERALD took its defeat very philosophically.

"Well," it said, "the election is over, and, notwithstanding the ratiications of our enemies, we are alive and lively, which is more than ever strong drink has been able to make some of them. But we forgive them, and hope they will one day come, like us, to know the comfort of a conscience void of offence, and the proud satisfaction of being of some use in their day and generation. We did not win the election, because it appears that whiggery is a chronic disease of Boston, not to be cured in one year. We came pretty near winning it, though; we deprived Mayor Quincy of 1200 votes, at least. We say *we*, and we have a right to say so; for there would have been no opposition, worth speaking of but for us.*** We can tell the papers who, prophesying according to their wishes, predicted that we should not survive the election, that the prosperity of the HERALD in no respect depended on any political excitement. We circulate more copies now than any daily paper in New England. * * * We intend to apply to the Mayor and Aldermen for the public advertising, which we claim as a right, having more circulation alone than any of the papers which already have it; probably more than all of them collectively."

The city election was the last event of note which occurred during the first year of the new HERALD.

The year 1848 opened with the HERALD in a prosperous condition, and the editor, in wishing his readers a happy New Year, dwelt at some length upon this fact. Many improvements were made during this year. Through Mr. Glen's enterprise special telegrams were regularly received from New York, giving the cream of all the news obtainable there. A Washington correspondent was also secured, who wrote weekly letters during the session of Congress, and the paper covered a much broader field than it ever had before. Eight to ten columns of reading matter were printed daily, and it was kept bright and entertaining. Much prominence was given during this, as well as the previous year, to sporting matters, and a large number of events on the turf, etc., were reported by telegraph—something new for the paper. The circulation showed, according to the statements from time to time published, a pretty steady increase. In July two capital trials occurred—that of Augustus Dutee for the murder of Ellen Oakes, and that of James Murphy for killing his wife—and these, being very fully reported, sent the editions up to 18,000, the publishers offering to make oath to that amount of circulation. The French revolution and the Irish rebellion assisted in swelling the subscription list, and the activity of the HERALD in furnishing early and full news concerning the last-named struggle made for it many friends among the Irish population, who had previously been almost exclusively attached to its rival, the Times. On Aug. 17 a statement of the actual circulation of the BOSTON HERALD was published, and is worth reproducing here, as showing where the paper went in those days:

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|------------------------|--------|
| Boston city..... | 6500 | Lynn..... | 350 |
| East Boston..... | 520 | Manchester, N. H..... | 437 |
| South Boston..... | 430 | Concord, N. H..... | 112 |
| Charlestown..... | 670 | Springfield..... | 395 |
| Chelsea..... | 365 | Hartford..... | 237 |
| Brookline..... | 98 | Dedham..... | 210 |
| Roxbury..... | 537 | Marblehead..... | 235 |
| Hingham..... | 235 | Ballardvale..... | 65 |
| Plymouth..... | 275 | Saco, Me..... | 165 |
| Braintree..... | 100 | New Bedford..... | 325 |
| Weymouth..... | 96 | Salem..... | 425 |
| Randolph..... | 150 | Lowell..... | 625 |
| Providence..... | 487 | Malden..... | 188 |
| Fitchburg..... | 218 | Nahant..... | 60 |
| Milton..... | 100 | Woburn..... | 150 |
| Waltham..... | 150 | Reading..... | 106 |
| Stonington..... | 260 | Concord, Mass..... | 127 |
| Portsmouth..... | 370 | Lexington..... | 78 |
| Pawtucket..... | 297 | Fall River..... | 160 |
| Dover, N. H..... | 220 | Mansfield..... | 97 |
| Quincy..... | 150 | Taunton..... | 160 |
| Newmarket..... | 90 | Woonsocket..... | 130 |
| Bridgewater..... | 60 | Newport..... | 240 |
| Worcester..... | 475 | New York city..... | 265 |
| New Haven..... | 165 | | |
| Portland..... | 445 | Total circulation..... | 18,715 |

There were some black sheep among the subscribers at this time, as there always will be when a newspaper is "sold on credit" by the year, and on Aug. 29 the HERALD began the publication of a "Black List of Delinquent Subscribers," which it continued for some months.

On Aug. 7 the counting room was removed to 19 State street, second door from Devonshire street, and handsomely fitted up, Mr. French placing therein a stock of books and periodicals for sale. The editorial and mechanical department remained, however, in the top story of an old building on the north side of State street, midway between Washington street and Wilson's lane, and opposite the Old State House.

On Oct. 16 the paper appeared in a new suit of type, and the editor congratulated himself and his readers upon the event, referring with pride to the statement for the first time printed at the head of his column, that "The HERALD enjoys a larger circulation than any other paper in New England."

This year (1848) will be long remembered in Boston on account of the political campaign which terminated in the election of "Old Zach" Taylor to the presidency. The HERALD, which early espoused the Taylor cause, at once commanded the respect of the leading Whigs for the novel methods it adopted to carry the canvass. Besides strong editorials from the cultured pen of Snelling, reports of public meetings, processions and demonstrations of all kinds were given with a vigor and freshness that made the old fogies of those days open their

23

eyes with amazement. On one occasion (Nov. 3) Messrs. French and Glen attended a Whig torchlight procession in Lynn. Many thousands were there in line, and nearly every house was illuminated. With Mr. French's assistance, Mr. Glen made up a four-column report of the affair, giving the names and places principally illuminated, all of which appeared in the next morning's HERALD, and reached Lynn before the embers of the fireworks of the night before had died out. This was considered a great achievement, and it was repeated at Lowell a few nights later. Another achievement of Mr. Glen's was a four-column report of the speech of Daniel Webster in Island Grove, Abington—that famous oration on Oct. 3, in which it was never definitely settled whether or not he made the remark that the nomination was "one not fit to be made." Of this Mr. Glen says: "I reported the speech in my long-hand way, and was sitting at a table beside which the immortal Daniel was standing and speaking. I heard every word he uttered, and I cannot believe, and never did believe, that he used the expression as popularly interpreted."

HOW THE HERALD WAS BEATEN.

The HERALD was not always so fortunate in obtaining good reports of political speeches. Charles P. Bosson, a Chelsea boy, familiarly known as "Charley," a clever writer, but somewhat unreliable upon emergencies, occasionally contributed to its columns; and when it was announced that, on Sept. 1, Webster was to deliver a campaign speech at Marshfield, Bosson was furnished with money to pay his expenses and sent to report it. The HERALD of Sept. 2 thus mournfully completes the story:

"He returned, and instead of fulfilling his contract with us, he went to the Mail office, and there performed the duties for which he contracted with us. Upon inquiring of the gentlemanly editor of that journal, we learned that this miserable recreant had received his expenses from that establishment prior to the time he applied to us for pecuniary aid, when he asserted to us that the Mail proprietor was indebted to him for previous services—an infamous libel upon a gentleman. We shall have more to say of this fellow hereafter."

Of the speech, a full report of which the HERALD had promised its readers, it had only the following:

"Mr. Webster, in his remarks, was entirely non-committal, expressing his determination not to oppose General Taylor as the People's candidate. Having no reporter present, we can say no more."

The next day, and for many days thereafter, this notice appeared at the head of the editorial column:

"Charles P. Bosson is requested to call at this office immediately, and pay the \$22 he owes us, or he will see lightning and hear thunder; the bolt will strike, and no mistake!"

Later, Mr. Bosson was associated with Mr. George Lunt in editing the Daily Courier, in Lindall street, now Exchange place; and he subsequently returned to the HERALD when Mr. Bailey was proprietor, and was for a number of years at his old business of editing and reporting. He died suddenly in New York, some years ago, of enlargement of the heart, and his funeral, in this city, was attended by a large concourse of friends and admirers. His writings were the true reflex of a bright intellect and genial heart, and he left no enemy.

The presidential election occurred on Nov. 7, and on the morning of the 8th the HERALD reported the vote of 99 Massachusetts cities and towns, in Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth and Barnstable counties; 15 in Maine, 8 in New Hampshire, one (Providence) in Rhode Island, New York city and Buffalo, and gave brief general statements by telegraph as to the complexion of the vote in the States of Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia. In the afternoon edition, the vote of Suffolk, Hampshire, Worcester, Hampden and Franklin counties was given complete, and returns from 7 towns in Essex, 12 in Middlesex, 19 in Berkshire, 3 in Norfolk, 14 in Bristol, and 7 in Plymouth.

In addition, there were dispatches indicating the probable majorities in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Michigan. On the next day it was announced, for a fact, that Taylor had at least 154 electoral votes, and was elected, and the editor rejoiced thereat, referring, with pleasure, to the fact that the HERALD, so far back as April 18, 1847, had declared that "Old Zach" would be the next President. And when, on the 4th of the following February, an autograph letter, dated Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 19, 1849, from President-elect Taylor, to the editors and publishers of the HERALD, thanking them for their "courtesy and kindness," was received, it was printed in full, in double leads, with a *fac simile* of his signature appended; and the editor rejoiced again to the extent of a column and a half, with a "scare" head.

When the California gold fever broke out the HERALD was the first to give authentic and official information as to its reality. This was contained in a letter from Mr. J. Ross Snowden, the then treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and addressed to "Samuel R. Glen, The BOSTON HERALD," and published on Dec. 11, 1848. The HERALD then had a correspondent on the New York Herald editorial staff, William H. Hamilton, one of the best, kindest and readiest journalists of his day. He furnished the BOSTON HERALD with all valuable information by telegraph, and wrote a weekly gossiping letter. During the height of the California excitement he telegraphed, on Jan. 21, 1849, a vivid account of new discoveries in El Dorado, and added, "Spread out as much as you please, Sam; it will stand it." In order to stamp the report with authenticity, Mr. Glen affixed this addendum, after "spreading" the thing gushingly. Hamilton always thought that that was piling it on rather thick; but whenever he made a visit to Boston he and Glen would have a laugh over it and a "forum" at the old "Ben Franklin." Hamilton died in 1852, on his last trip to California, whither he was going with an office to establish the San Francisco Herald, and was buried at Acapulco. He has two sons living, both rare boys, and able writers—one being now the writing manager for the New York Aquarium.

The chief local event of the year was the celebration of the introduction of Cochituate water into the city, on Oct. 26, a seven-column report of which was given. The afternoon editions were suspended on that day and the first morning edition on the next, "in order," it was stated, "to enable everybody about the HERALD establishment to enjoy the festivities." The editor-in-chief marched in the procession with the fire company to which he belonged, and referred to the fact with due prominence on the following day, greatly to the delight of the "fire laddies."

On Nov. 9, William A. Danc, a Harvard graduate and a graceful writer, who had been employed for some months as local reporter, sailed for Europe, and the HERALD announced that arrangements had been made with him for foreign correspondence; but ill-health prevented him from carrying out his design. He returned to Boston the next spring, and on Aug. 27, 1849, fell dead of heart disease.

DEATH OF EDITOR SNELLING.

On Sunday morning, Dec. 24, 1848, Mr. Snelling died very suddenly at his residence in Chelsea, of apoplexy or congestion of the brain, at the age of 44 years. He ceased to breathe at 4 o'clock; and only three hours later Mr. Simon Jordau, his wife's father, who had entered the house to comfort the widow in her affliction, dropped dead at her feet. The sad event created a great sensation at the time, and Mrs. Snelling, thus suddenly bereft of husband and father, was the object of much sympathy. Mr. Snelling's funeral took place on the Tuesday following his death, and was attended by a large concourse of people, including all the HERALD employes and Hamilton Engine Company, of which he was for



several years a member. His remains were interred in the old burying ground on Copp's Hill, near where he was born. Of a free-handed, generous disposition, Mr. Snelling had saved little or no property, and his family was left in reduced circumstances. Upon learning of this, arrangements were made for a performance at the Boston Museum (the free use of which was tendered by Moses Kimball, Esq.), for the benefit of the widow and orphans, and it took place on Feb. 3, 1849, about a month after his death. The chief (then William Barnicoat) and all the assistant engineers of the Boston Fire Department, the foremen of all the engine, hose and hook and ladder companies, all the officials of the Chelsea Fire Department, and 50 prominent Bostonians connected with the press and the learned professions, served as a committee of arrangements, and personally sold tickets for the performance; and the managing committee, Messrs. William B. English, William O. Eaton, John A. French and Samuel R. Glen, took charge of the details. The house was crowded from front to back, every inch of standing-room being occupied in aisles, staircases and lobbies: but as the tickets were sold at 25 cents each, the net proceeds were only between \$400 and \$500. Among the volunteers who appeared on the stage were many well known actors and actresses, as will be seen by the programme, a copy of which (with comments in brackets) is here appended:

PART I.

Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Boston Museum Orchestra, Thomas Comer, leader.
Recitation, "The Fireman".....Christopher North
Mr. W. H. Smith, stage manager Boston Museum.
Song, "Meet Me by Moonlight".....Wade
Mrs. Frary and Mr. E. F. Keach of the National Theatre.
Elegiac address.....W. O. Eaton
Mr. J. B. Booth, Jr.
Song, "The Little Maid".....
Miss Helen Western of the Infant American Sisters.
[Then 5 years old.]
Grand Polacca.....
Miss Adelaide Philipps.
Recitation, "The Shot Eagle".....W. J. Snelling
Mr. H. W. Bland, manager Sudbury Street Lyceum.
Comic recitation (in costume), "The Country Girl".....
Mrs. Western [Mrs. W. B. English] of the National Theatre.
Irish Song, "Sprig of Shillalah".....
Mr. S. Johnson of the National Theatre.
Recitation "Passing Away".....John Pierpont
Miss Gann of the Boston Museum.
Dance.....Double Polka
Messrs E. and C. Ince of the National Theatre.
Song (in costume)—"Brother Jonathan".....
Mr. Jacob W. Thoman, Prompter of Boston Museum.

PART II

Introduction.....Orchestra
Marc Anton's Oration.....Shakespeare
Joseph Proctor, Manager Beach Street Museum
Scotch Dance.....Highland Fling
Miss Lucille Western of the Infant American Sisters. [Then 8 years old.]
Buffo Song—"Tippety Witchet".....
Mr. J. R. Vincent of the National Theatre.
Song—"I'll Tell Nobody".....
Miss Adelaide Wagstaff of the Boston Museum.
Song—"The Fine Old Irish Gentleman", Brougham
Mr. Frank Whitman of the Boston Museum.
Recitation—"Fireman's Address".....
Mr. W. G. Jones of the National Theatre.
Song—"Independence Day".....
Mrs. Charles Mestayer of the Beach Street Museum. [Now Mrs. Barney Williams.]
Quartet.....
Harmonic Vocalists—Messrs. Wheat, Moore, Spear and Warren.

Fourteen of the performers on this occasion have since died, and many members of the committee of arrangements have "passed over to the majority."

Mr. Eaton, the first editor of the HERALD, had a benefit the same year (Oct. 25) at the National Theatre, upon which occasion he appeared as Brutus.

For a few weeks the once well-known New Yorker, Mike Walsh, a Tammany politician, was associated with Snelling in the editorship. But Walsh proved a crude, superficial and indolent writer, and soon returned to New York, where, some years afterward, he was one morning found dead and mangled on the pavement, and was supposed to have been thrown from an upper-story window.

After the death of Mr. Snelling, Mr. George W. Tyler was recalled to the chief editorial chair, and, at the beginning of the year 1849, resumed the duties temporarily interrupted by the events above mentioned. The proprietors agreed with him and Mr. Glen that the HERALD should be made valuable to the public as a gatherer and disseminator of news,

especially that of a local character; and, consequently, more work was put into the news columns. But the editorial department was by no means neglected, and every number had its leader from the able pen of Mr. Tyler. Mr. Glen labored vigorously to keep the paper abreast of the times in matters under his charge, and, on April 2, chiefly through his influence, the custom of printing four editions daily was inaugurated. The first was dated 5 o'clock A. M.; the second, 8; the third, 12 M.; and the fourth, 2:30 P. M. On the day before, the editorial, composing and press rooms were removed to Nos. 14 and 8 Water street (the counting room still remaining at 19 State street), where the force of compositors was increased by four men, and the paper was, for the first time, printed on one of Hoe's double-cylinder presses run by steam power, and capable of producing 6000 impressions per hour.

The following statistics concerning the printers employed at that time on the Boston press may not be uninteresting: The whole number of journeymen at work in the city (for 25 cents per 1000 ems) was 362, of whom 147 set type on the dailies, 19 on the weeklies and semi-weeklies, and 196 on book and job work. Besides these, 119 received less than 25 cents per 1000, 9 of whom were in daily offices, making a total of 481, whose average wages were \$7 a week. No female compositors were employed by the dailies, but 66 set type for the weeklies and semi-weeklies, and 22 on book and job work; total, 88; average weekly wages, \$3. Total number of employing printers, 220; apprentices, 166. A day's work in a daily newspaper office was twelve hours; in a weekly office, ten. Early in November, the journeymen demanded 25 cents per 1000. The HERALD was the first paper to accede to the demand, and was followed by all the other dailies except the Advertiser, Journal and Traveller.

Early in the year Messrs. Head & French had found a difficulty in agreeing as to the share of the property each had, and on Feb. 16, during the absence from town of the former, Mr. French placed his own name, with an "& Co." appended, at the head of the columns as proprietor. Matters looked stormy upon Mr. Head's return, but the dispute was finally settled through the arbitration of their mutual lawyer, William H. Favor, Esq., since Attorney-General of Oregon, and now deceased. Mr. Head withdrew from the concern, and Mr. French's name was retained in the imprint, with the "& Co." dropped, as sole proprietor, throughout the remainder of the year.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN CIRCULATION.

The circulation improved wonderfully under the new methods of the management. On Feb. 27 the announcement was made, and kept standing for some time at the head of the editorial column, that the regular daily editions had reached 22,000 copies. One reason for the increase of the city circulation was the passage, on Jan. 21, by the City Council, of an ordinance allowing minors to sell newspapers on the streets, provided they obtained licenses for the business and complied with certain school regulations. Before this, no newsboy was allowed to vend papers "out of doors," on pain of arrest and fine or imprisonment, and the HERALD had fired many a broadside at the City Government and police for this restriction of its sale to its office, the news stands and shops. On April 2 the line "Largest Circulation in New England" was prominently displayed. The Times had excelled the HERALD in circulation up to about this time by a few thousands, but the latter gained rapidly on its rival, and finally outstripped it. Mr. French, on June 5, formally demanded the Postoffice advertising, which had been given to the Times up to that date. "We claim this"—so ran a double-leaded editorial—"by the right guaranteed to us by the law of Congress passed March 15, 1845, which contains the provision that such advertisement (of unclaimed letters remaining in the Postoffice) shall be officially published in the paper or papers having the largest circulation." * * * "In order to sustain our position, we are ready to make the following wagers, and dare the Daily Times, and all other papers published in Boston, to accept them:

"1.—One thousand dollars that the circulation of the Times is NOT three times larger than that of any other three daily papers published in Boston.

"2.—One thousand dollars that it is not larger than that of any TWO daily papers published in Boston.

"3.—One thousand dollars that it is not larger than that of the BOSTON HERALD alone.

"4.—One thousand dollars that it is not AS LARGE as that of the BOSTON HERALD.

"5.—Two thousand dollars that the circulation of the BOSTON HERALD is one thousand greater in the city of Boston than that of the Boston Daily Times.

"We do not solicit the Postoffice printing from any pecuniary profit that may arise therefrom. We can fill our paper to the chin with better-paying advertisements; but, as it is generally looked upon as the point which settles the question of superior circulation, we have been induced to present our claims for that honorable distinction, and are determined not to let the matter rest until they are satisfied."

A long controversy ensued, in which many bitter words were written and said; and though the HERALD finally conquered, and obtained the coveted distinction, it was not until several years after making the demand, and after Mr. French's connection with the paper had ceased. During the progress of the wrangle, William A. Ramsay, foreman of the pressroom, made oath that the average daily circulation of the HERALD in June was 14,935 copies; and H. G. Blaisdell and G. W. Harmon, delivery clerks, deposed that the average daily circulation in the city that month was 11,253 copies. The city circulation of the other penny papers during this month was declared to be: Times, 7794; Bee, 5628; Mail, 3500. The average daily circulation of the HERALD during July and August was sworn to have been 14,372 copies, of which 11,218 were sold in the city. On Oct. 23 the following announcement was made in "caps," surrounded by a row of "dists.:" "The BOSTON HERALD has a larger circulation in the city of Boston and throughout New England than any other paper published here or elsewhere; this we are prepared to prove by honest affidavits." As a "settler," the following was published on Nov. 19:

"Any merchant or advertiser disbelieving our statements relative to the circulation of the HERALD, is at liberty to call at our office at any time and examine our books. We will forfeit the sum of \$1000 if we do not substantiate everything we have stated on this subject."

A GOOD YEAR FOR NEWS.

The year 1849 was "a good year for news," both foreign and local, and the efforts of the editors and proprietors to lay it before the readers of the HERALD early and fully were well directed and very successful. The local staff was increased on March 4 by the engagement of Mr. Henry A. Hildreth, and later on, he was reinforced by Mr. John C. Cremony, both good reporters and hard workers, who dished up city news in palatable form. The line "Affairs About Home," which may still be seen in the HERALD, was adopted on Jan. 10, and hardly a day passed that it did not head a report of some "affair" of note. Occasionally some individual, aggrieved at the manner in which his name was used in the court or other reports, would threaten trouble, but threats were of little avail, as the paper usually "sass'd back," and the beligerent got more than he bargained for. On one occasion (May 1) Mr. Glen was assaulted in a cowardly manner by an unknown person, but escaped without serious injury; and not even the offer of a reward of \$50 could fix the identity of his assailant. George Greenleaf, reporter for the Times, was also assaulted, terribly beaten and robbed, on Oct. 14; but his assailants were arrested, identified, tried and convicted.

Matters outside the city and State were looked after with care. Mr. Glen went to Washington to report the inauguration of President Taylor, and wrote a series of interesting letters on men and things at the national capital. Before returning he made arrangements for regular correspondence from Washington, which was thereafter kept up with regularity. New York letters from Mr. Hamilton were regularly published, and he also telegraphed important matters which would "spoil by keeping."



His letters and dispatches concerning the "Astor place riot," on May, 10, 11 and 12, were voluminous and comprehensive, and were widely read. Father Mathew's arrival, reception and addresses were also fully reported from New York; and the HERALD published his biography and a portrait. Sporting news was given a prominent place. A long report of the Hivers-Sullivan fight was printed on Feb. 8. This event was looked forward to with a degree of interest which is scarcely conceivable, nowadays, and an immense sum of money changed hands in Boston when the result was first made public here in the HERALD. It is even hinted that an interest in the paper was wagered on the event, and that the change of imprint a week later was owing to this. But other events were not neglected, as the HERALD was the only penny paper in Boston which fully reported the May "anniversaries", devoting from four to eight columns to them daily, and sermons, addresses, lectures, etc., at the churches and at meetings of religious and charitable societies, received due attention throughout the year. One unpleasant duty of the local men during the summer of '49, (this was "cholera year") was the obtaining of daily reports from the cholera hospital, where during July and August, from six to thirty persons died every twenty-four hours. The HERALD not only published these, but "wrote up" the hospital, described the disease, the appearance of patients in various stages, methods of treatment, etc. News was considered news, and as such was given to the public, whether it was a murder trial (several of which occurred during the year), or a church meeting; a horse race or a love feast. The entire press of the city was "beaten" on a report of the great Masonic celebration at Newburyport on June 26, a seven-column description of which was published in the HERALD's first edition the next morning. The loss of the British brig St. John with nearly 100 lives, on Minot's Ledge, Oct. 7, was another occasion on which the HERALD distanced most of its competitors in the length and accuracy of its reports. Occasionally the other dailies would get an "exclusive," but the HERALD was rarely caught napping. On Dec. 25 it published in the morning a column synopsis of President Taylor's message, telegraphed from New York, and in the second edition the document in full, getting it upon the street half an hour earlier than the other dailies. This event was considered so noteworthy, that to commemorate it, Mr. French gave a supper at the Howard House to the editors, reporters, compositors, clerks and pressmen of his establishment, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Judging by the reports printed on Monday, the occasion was decidedly convivial, and the number and style of the "volunteer toasts" towards its close were something remarkable, to say the least.

It is curious, in these days of lightning, to read an account of the manner in which the message was brought from Washington. J. F. Calhoun of New Haven was the messenger, and he started early by rail with it on the 24th, at 2 P. M.; crossed from Jersey City to New York in a tug immediately on his arrival; took a horse and chaise to the New York & New Haven depot on Thirty-second street; mounted a special engine which was in waiting and started at 10 o'clock for Boston, reaching New Haven at 11:30 P. M., Hartford at 2:58 A. M., Springfield at 1:45, Worcester at 5:04 and Boston at 6:20. The tender jumped the track once at Meriden, requiring half an hour's delay to replace it; at Warren a derailed freight train caused another detention of an hour and 38 minutes, and at Palmer thirteen minutes were occupied in taking in water for the engine.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.

The local event which excited the most interest in Boston during the year was the murder of Dr. Parkman by Professor Webster. The doctor's disappearance was noted in the HERALD of Nov. 26, three days after he was last seen; an extra on Sunday, Dec. 2, announced the discovery of his remains; and from that time to the termination of Professor Webster's trial, every event connected with the sad affair was reported in the fullest manner. Portraits of the deceased and his murderer, plans of the latter's rooms, sketches of the remains found in and about them, the knives, hatchet, etc., used to commit the deed, and many other objects were engraved and printed as the investigation progressed, and the public was kept informed of every new development. The HERALD's report of the Webster trial, which opened on the 19th of the following March, was considered a great journalistic achievement. Extras giving long-hand reports of this extraordinary case were issued every fifteen minutes or half-hour—not only in Boston, but simultaneously in New York for which Mr. Glen had personally made arrangements. As fast as the BOSTON HERALD set up its copy it was sent immediately by telegraph to New York, and when the HERALD would get too much ahead, as was sometimes the case, the operators would snatch the copy up, to be returned to the compositors as soon as sent over the wires. The long-hand report of the trial, which was sent to the office by messengers, sheet by sheet, was made by Jonas K. Tyler, a younger brother of George W., the editor mentioned above, and one of the most promising young men of his time. He went to the late war as an officer, but did not fancy the occupation, and returned to Boston to practice law, and now lives under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. But the above is not all the BOSTON HERALD accomplished during that extraordinary trial. While the long-hand reports were being published in extras every few minutes, the short-hand, or phonographic, verbatim reports were written out and issued in pamphlet form within an hour after the trial and the last page of manuscript was in hand. This work was accomplished by Felix G. de Fontaine, one of the early short-hand writers of the country, in connection with Charles B. Collar, another phonographer, and G. D. Dowling, stenographer. "Little Felix" as he was then known in Boston, cast his fortunes with the South during the war, and his letters as a correspondent were officially recognized by the so-called Confederate Congress, and are the basis of many of the Southern histories of battles and events that have since been written. For many years he has been on the staff of the New York Herald; but like others who have been trained in the early school, he remembers the experience he acquired in Boston.

Webster's confession (on July 3) and execution (Aug. 30) were reported very fully, the former occupying seven columns and the latter four. From the time the HERALD began "working up" this case, its circulation bounded along wonderfully. During the trial a double set of hands was employed in the composing and press rooms, and 94,000 papers were issued (the utmost number that the presses could print) and sold daily. This established the HERALD on a firm basis, and for some months after the last line concerning Webster and his victim had been printed, the daily circulation did not fall below 60,000.

The opening of the year 1850 found the HERALD in a very prosperous condition. On Jan. 16, Mr. French publicly offered to place \$100 in the hands of any responsible person as a wager that the HERALD's circulation was larger than that of any other paper in Boston, and, if on due examination such was found not to be the case, the money to be expended by the Mayor for charitable purposes. No paper or person, however, accepted the offer, and the sum was unclaimed. The advertising patronage of the HERALD was at this time very large, and, when a new suit of type was donned on May 27, the entire paper was set in "agate," in order to give an increased amount of reading matter and at the same time afford more room for advertisements.

The editorial, composing and press rooms were in the old locality until September, when they were transferred to Williams court, in the building just abandoned for the new structure from which this number is issued. The counting-room, however, remained at No. 19 State street until Oct. 1 of the next year, when it was removed to No. 103 Washington street, now numbered 241.

Mr. Tyler continued to write the leaders, and Mr. Glen remained in general charge of the paper. A. A. Wallace also did some reporting, and occasionally acted as assistant editor. H. A. McGlenen, now business agent of the Boston Theatre, who had not long before that returned from Mexico, where he served through the war in the Massachusetts Regiment, began reporting for the HERALD on Aug. 26, and remained about a year. E. G. Abbott was especially engaged to report the execution of Professor Webster, and was for some time thereafter connected with the paper.

Great efforts were made to obtain news from all quarters, and the telegraph was more freely used than at any previous time in the history of the paper. Special dispatches from Washington and New York frequently filled from two to four columns, and sometimes as many as seven, which was, for those days, an unusual amount. The great debates on the slavery question in the United States Senate were very fully reported thus for several months, until Congress adjourned. The circumstances attending the death of President Taylor were reported at great length, and also the obsequies, and commemorative ceremonies in other cities. The paper twice "turned its rules" and went into mourning—on the day the President's demise was announced, and the day of the funeral—to show its respect for the deceased ruler; on the latter occasion suspending its afternoon editions, and devoting nine columns, on the day following, to a report of the ceremonies in Boston.

Several capital trials besides that of Professor Webster occurred during the year, and one other execution, that of Daniel H. Pearson, for the murder of his wife and children. These were all reported at length, of course, and helped swell the sale of the paper. Another local "sensation" was the excitement over the arrival of William and Ellen Crafts, escaped slaves, the latter part of October, and the arrest of W. S. Hews and John Knight, who were pursuing them. Still another, somewhat in the same line, was the *quasi* riot in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of Nov. 15, when George Thompson, M. P., the English abolitionist, was prevented from speaking.

An event more pleasant to speak of was the arrival of Jenny Lind, and her concerts in Boston. Columns were printed about the Swedish songstress, and the honors showered upon her. For the benefit of those whose recollections do not extend back so far, it may be interesting to state that when the tickets for her first concert in Tremont Temple were sold by auction, on Sept. 26, the first choice of seats was purchased by Ossian E. Dodge for \$625, and none brought less than \$7.50.

THE HERALD IN HARD LUCK.

The year 1851 was a hard one for the HERALD. Through some inexplicable cause, Mr. French suddenly found himself in financial embarrassments. His health was poor, and the anxiety consequent upon these business difficulties threw him into a fit of sickness. He endeavored to "kite" along from month to month, but was unlucky; and, being unable from his infirm health to attend personally to the publisher's department of the establishment, he found he must leave the business or be dragged down with it.

On April 1, the WEEKLY HERALD, the first number of which was issued on Jan. 16, 1847, was discontinued. It was made up from the Daily; contained a large amount of reading matter, and at first had a large subscription list (at \$1.50 per annum) as well as a good sale. For a time it was issued on Wednesdays, and then the experiment of making it a Sunday paper was tried. The subscriptions gradually fell off, the sales were very small, and at length Mr. French was obliged to cease its publication.

31

On the same date the imprint of the daily was changed from "John A. French, Editor and Proprietor," to "John A. French, Publisher," and, on July 16, this disappeared and was succeeded by "George W. Triggs & Co., Publishers and Proprietors." It seems that Mr. French disposed of the HERALD to John M. Barnard (a wealthy distiller and wholesale liquor dealer, then doing business in South Market street, and also proprietor of the "Glades" Hotel at Cohasset) on the day the word "proprietor" was dropped from his name in the imprint; but the sale was not made public, and Mr. Barnard's name was not printed as proprietor during the year. Mr. French soon closed up his business affairs in Boston and retired to his homestead in North Norway, Me., where he has since resided, giving his whole attention to his fine farm. He has two sons, both of whom practice "the art preservative" in this city at the present time.

Mr. Glen resigned his position on the HERALD about the time of its sale, and accepted an invitation from George Roberts to take charge of the Boston Times. He remained in that office as managing editor for a number of years, and then returned to his first love, the New York Herald. He did some excellent work for that paper as war correspondent during "the late unpleasantness," and is still a member of its editorial staff.

Mr. Glen's successor as managing editor of the BOSTON HERALD was A. A. Wallace; Mr. Tyler, however, continuing for a while the leader writing, and the local force remaining the same as during the preceding year.

News was plenty in 1851, but the HERALD did not display so much enterprise in obtaining and publishing it as in 1850. Its telegraphic reports were meagre, and, for most of the year, averaged scarcely more than a "stickful" or two. This was, in part, owing to a controversy which arose between the HERALD, Times, Journal, and Atlas, on the one part, and D. H. Craig of the Associated Press on the other, the upshot of which was that the papers mentioned were, for a time, cut off from the privileges of the Press' dispatches. The papers, however, made an arrangement for telegrams from Abbott & Winans in New York, and, on a number of occasions, notably when the great fire in San Francisco was first reported, on June 17, "beat" the Associated Press by eight or ten hours. But this arrangement was temporary, and the HERALD suffered in its telegraphic news department on account of its independent stand concerning the association.

With local news, however, a much better showing was made, and advantage was taken of a number of prominent events to "make a spread." Among these were the arrest and rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, on Feb. 15-16, and the subsequent arrest and trial of Elizur Wright, Charles G. Davis, Joseph V. Hayes and others, on the charge of aiding him to escape; the arrest of Thomas Sims, another runaway slave, on April 4, and the exciting events which followed—too well known to require recital here; the

great storm of April 17, during which the lighthouse on Minot's Ledge was destroyed, with its inmates; the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate on April 24; the visit of President Fillmore to Boston on Sept. 16-17, etc., etc. Local events of minor importance, but still of interest, were numerous. It is noted, during this year, that the city ordinance prohibiting smoking on the streets was for some time strictly enforced by order of the Board of Aldermen; it has never been repealed, we believe, but this was the last time a serious attempt was made to carry out its provisions. On Oct. 9 Barney McGinniskin was appointed a policeman—not an important event, it would seem at first glance, but something to remember when it is stated that he was the first man of foreign birth ever appointed on the Boston force, and that his appointment was bitterly opposed by a large number of citizens, who believed in the old watchword, "Put none but Americans on guard."

32

Mechanically considered, the HERALD was was not very well gotten up during this year. New type was procured on March 31 and Oct. 13, but the two-cylinder press then used to print the paper was not of the best construction, and battered the type so that its frequent renewal was scarcely sufficient to make a legible print. The press broke down, too, on several occasions, necessitating vexatious delays and profuse apologies.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

Before the close of the year the announcement was made that a new press was building for the HERALD at Hoe's establishment, and, on the first Monday of the new year (1852), the paper was printed upon it, with new type. Another new dress was put on Aug. 2, and one of Taylor's Napier presses was used for the first time, an improvement which greatly bettered the general appearance of the HERALD.

On Jan. 5, 1852, the imprint was changed to "John M. Barnard, Proprietor; George W. Triggs & Co., Publishers." This remained at the head of the paper until July 22, when the publishers' names were removed, and "John M. Barnard, Proprietor," stood alone. Mr. Barnard attended only to the business department; but his other affairs necessitated frequent absence, and W. H. Noyes then took his place. Mr. Wallace continued in charge as managing editor throughout the year, with the same assistants as during the year previous.

The circulation of the HERALD this year was not so large as in 1851, though on May 15 an edition of 40,000 was claimed, and on Oct. 13 proposals were invited for a supply of paper at the rate of 200 reams per week; a sworn statement, made in court two years later, gave the average daily issue in December, 1852, as 15,700.

Ten columns of reading matter and eighteen of advertisements was the daily average in 1852, though on special occasions the latter space was infringed upon. Telegraphic matter was not plentiful, two or three "stick-fuls" being the utmost limit reached, except in two or three numbers. The national conventions, which nominated Pierce and Scott for the presidency, were quite fully reported by telegraph—an exception to the general rule. The HERALD gave extended accounts of political meetings of both parties in the city and surrounding towns during this campaign; but pursued an independent course editorially, and favored neither candidate. The morning after the election (Nov. 3) returns were published from 125 cities and towns in Massachusetts, 11 in Maine, 21 in New Hampshire, 15 in Vermont, Rhode Island complete, 39 in Connecticut, and quite full reports from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, Delaware, Kentucky and Louisiana—sufficient to show, beyond a doubt, that Pierce was elected. The State election, a week later, was reported in the morning edition only to the extent of 40 towns, full returns borrowed from the Atlas being given in the afternoon to make up for the deficiency.

Clay and Webster both died during this year, the former on June 29, and the latter on Oct. 23, and the circumstances attending the demise of each were reported at great length. The paper was dressed in mourning on the day following Webster's death, and also on the day of his funeral, a five-column report of which was printed, headed by his portrait. The evening editions were also suspended as a mark of respect to the deceased; and similar notice was taken on Nov. 30, the day of the memorial ceremonies in Boston.

Local events were given much prominence. During February, March, April and May, the Legislature was discussing a prohibitory liquor law, which it finally passed. The HERALD opposed it bitterly from the first, and rejoiced when Governor Boutwell vetoed it. But the bill was amended, and again passed, and was approved by the Governor on May 23. It is worthy of note here that the first seizure of liquors in Boston, under this law, was made on Aug. 24.

The arrival of Kossuth, and his reception on April 27, were reported to the extent of five columns, and his progress through the State was followed by a special reporter, who sent in from two to five columns daily until May 19.

Theatrical and musical matters were chronicled with considerable minuteness; and this was a year in which a number of notable events occurred. Lola Montez was dancing at the Howard Athenaeum in February; on the 17th of that month Dr. Jones' "Silver Spoon" was first produced at the Museum with Mr. Warren as Jefferson Scattering Batkins; Albani made her first appearance in Boston at the Melodeon on Oct. 19; Sontag gave her first concert here at the same hall on Nov. 9. Tremont Temple was destroyed by fire on March 31; the old National Theatre shared the same fate on April 22. The new National was formally opened on Nov. 2, William O. Eaton, the first editor of the HERALD, delivering the address on the occasion; and Music Hall was opened by a festival on Nov. 20, at which Albani, Signor San Giovanni, Signor Rovere and Signor Arditi appeared as soloists, with the Handel and Haydn Society, the Musical Education Society, the Musical Fund Society, the Germania Serenade Band and the German Liedertafel. On Dec. 3 books were opened for subscriptions towards building the Boston Theatre. The last of December the National Theatre management petitioned the City Council for permission to give performances on Saturday evenings—a proceeding then forbidden without special license.

Other local events of note were the great fire of July 11, which originated in the Sailors' Home on Purchase street; and the burning of Chickering's piano manufactory and adjacent buildings on Washington street, nearly opposite the Adams House, on Dec. 3, resulting in a heavy loss of property and the death of several persons. The telegraphic fire alarm was put in operation this year.

The cutting down of Fort Hill was proposed and discussed in July, but not until long afterward was the work begun.

AN UNEVENTFUL YEAR.

The year 1853 was an uneventful one in the history of the HERALD, Mr. Barnard remaining sole proprietor, Mr. Wallace managing editor, and the assistant and local staff unchanged.

The HERALD was this year a strictly local paper, publishing not more than a "stickful" of news by telegraph daily, and having very little to do with matters outside the State. The average daily circulation (sworn statement) in January was 16,555; in February, 19,040; in March, 18,453; in April, 18,603; in May, 25,564; in June, 16,431; in July, 21,370; in August, 21,321; in September, 23,188; in October, 22,231; in November, 22,860; and in December, 23,210; so it will be seen that there was a gradual increase through the year. New type was procured on Jan. 24, and on Oct. 24, and the paper did not suffer in appearance from a mechanical point of view.

Among the prominent events of which "features" were made this year, were the Norwalk railroad disaster, on May 6; the debates on the Hoosac Tunnel bill in the Legislature; the proposal to introduce horse railroads into the city streets (which was strongly opposed, editorially, as an infringement of the rights of traffic and travel by carriages); the collision on the Worcester & Providence Railroad (Aug. 12), whereby thirteen lives were lost, etc. The morning after the November election, returns from but 130 towns were printed.

In July, because the HERALD would not advertise free of charge the time-table of the Eastern Railroad, Superintendent Kinsman forbade all persons carrying the paper over the road, either as freight or in any other way; and, in consequence, that official and his road received an amount of gratuitous advertising in the editorial columns, which was far from pleasing to him. Peace was not patched up for many months; but finally the HERALD carried its point, and the railroad carried the papers.

During the first six months of the year 1854, the HERALD published sworn statements of its average daily circulation, as follows: January, 25,216; February, 26,125; March, 27,173; April, 27,864; May, 28,548; June, 30,858; thus showing a steady increase. The long-coveted letter-list advertising was secured for the first time in several years. The HERALD of 1854 was a much better paper than that of the year previous, and displayed far more enterprise in obtaining and printing news. Its telegraphic facilities were vastly improved, and from a column and a half to two columns of news by wire were printed daily. Twelve columns of reading matter were presented each day, one to three of them editorial, the remainder, for the most part, "live" news.

On April 1 occurred the second enlargement of the Daily HERALD (the first having taken place Jan. 1, 1847), and it came out with columns lengthened two inches, the width remaining the same, and the pages measuring 23x17 inches. The editor congratulated himself and his readers upon the improvement. After referring to the increased circulation, "We cannot furnish," he wrote, "nor do we want, any evidence more tangible to convince our readers of the prosperity of the HERALD. To ourselves it is the most convincing and flattering proof that, while the paper maintains its present reputation, it is destined to progress, and will be recognized by the people as the friend to all measures that tend to improve their condition, and an implacable foe to all things which retard the improvement of the Government and the people." * * * "The HERALD is bound to beat all the penny papers in the world from and after this date."

A new dress of type was put in use on June 19, and other improvements were made as time went on.

A number of notable local events occurred during the year, which were fully "written up" by the HERALD, among them the riot in Chelsea and East Boston on May 7, between the Catholic Irish and Protestants; the arrest, on May 25, of Andrew Burns, a fugitive slave, and the consequent riot in Court square, in which James Batchelder was killed, the meeting in Faneuil Hall, the trial, etc. (which sent the HERALD'S circulation up to 40,000 daily for a week); the fall of a granite block in Broad street, causing the death of a number of persons, on Aug. 23; the execution, in East Cambridge, on Sept. 29, of Casey, the Natick murderer; the collision in the harbor, on Nov. 25, of the steamer Ocean, bound for Bath, Me., and the steamer Canada, just coming in from Halifax, N. S., resulting

in the destruction of the former by fire, and the loss of many lives. Boston voted Sept. 25, to annex Charlestown, and that city voted itself willing on Oct. 2; but, on Oct. 21, Chief Justice Shaw decided that the act authorizing the union was unconstitutional. The consolidation of the "police" and "night watch" was effected on April 21. The Boston Theatre was formally opened on Sept. 11.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

The HERALD entered upon the year 1853 under favorable auspices. On Feb. 12 new type was put in use, the "make-up" varied in some respects, and the announcement made that thereafter John M. Barnard was proprietor and Bailey (Edwin C.) & Lawrence (A. Milton) were the publishers. There were also some changes in the editorial and reportorial staff this year. Mr. Henry R. Tracy, who, for two years, had been editing the Literary Museum, became assistant editor of the HERALD, which position he held for a long period; he was also at one time its Washington correspondent. He died of consumption, at his home in Cambridgeport, a few years ago, and the honors paid to his memory must be fresh in the minds of our readers. He was, as a friend has said: "A sunbeam in the fraternity, of gentlest manners and most generous disposition." Mr. Charles H. Andrews, one of the present editors and proprietors, was engaged as reporter in January.

There were then employed in the composing room a foreman and eight compositors; and the average weekly composition bill was \$175. Mr. George G. Bailey, subsequently foreman, and later one of the proprietors of the HERALD, held a "frame" as a "regular" in the composing room for the first time in March.

This year but one edition was published in the morning, except on extraordinary occasions; while the first evening edition was dated 12 M., and the second 1:30 P. M.; and a postscript was issued at 2:30, to contain the latest news, for city circulation. Twelve to fourteen columns of reading matter were published daily, two of which were editorial, two news by telegraph, two gleanings from exchanges, and the remainder local reports, correspondence, etc. Considerable space was devoted to foreign news, the Crimean war being in progress, among other important events abroad. The paper held an independent course editorially during this year, best explained by the following extract from a leader the day after the city election:

"The HERALD has never been a neutral paper. It has expressed its opinions freely upon all subjects of public interest. It has never been a partisan paper, nor advocated the cause of any political party. It has always given its attention to every topic that was prominently before the public; published reports of the doings of all parties, fairly and impartially, and commented upon them editorially, without fear or favor. It is, and has been, and shall continue to be, so long as it remains in our hands, an *Independent People's Press*."

Among the events to which the HERALD devoted much space in 1855 were several capital trials; the great fire on Battery, Lincoln and People's wharves on April 27; the discussion and passage, on May 21, of the personal liberty bill by the Legislature over the Governor's veto; the liquor-law riot in Portland on June 3; the laying of the corner-stone of the Public Library building, Sept. 17; the rescue, on Oct. 9, and forwarding to Canada by the "underground railroad," of a fugitive slave, who had already been put on board a vessel bound South; the trouble in the Fire Department over the introduction of a steam fire engine; the first appearance of Rachel, the great French actress, at the Boston Theatre, on Oct. 21, etc.

On the morning of June 20, the HERALD building in Williams court was badly damaged by fire originating in the composing room of the Know-Nothing and Crusader office, in the upper story. The HERALD composing room, editorial offices and press room were flooded with water; but the morning edition was issued "on time," by strenuous efforts in all departments.

The average daily circulation during the year 1855 was claimed to have been 30,000, but was probably something less.

A NEW PROPRIETOR.

Early in 1856 a change took place in the proprietorship of the HERALD, Mr. Barnard selling out, on March 31, to Mr. Edwin C. Bailey, who the previous year acquired an interest. The firm of Bailey, Lawrence & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent, Messrs. John M. Barnard and A. Milton Lawrence retiring, and Mr. Bailey was left sole proprietor and publisher, though an "& Co." was, for a time, appended to his name in the imprint. In announcing the change, Mr. Bailey said in the editorial columns:

"The paper will be continued in the same spirit and be conducted on the same liberal and independent principles which characterized it while under the control of its former proprietors, and which gained for it an enviable position in point of circulation and influence among the daily papers of this metropolis. We shall continue to give our editorial department a practical character, dealing independently, impartially and candidly with every question that affects the material interests of the people. We follow the lead of no political party or religious sect; we have no personal interests to subserve in conducting this journal, nor prejudices to gratify. Our highest ambition will be to maintain for the HERALD the reputation it enjoys as 'the paper for the people.'"

Subsequent to his sale of the HERALD, Mr. Barnard started the Daily Evening Ledger, of which Mr. A. A. Wallace, so long on the editorial staff of the HERALD, became the editor. The Ledger closely resembled the HERALD in appearance, and was for a time the medium through which Mr. Barnard expressed his antagonism to Mr. Bailey. First issued from the Times building in State street, it was afterwards published in Williams court, where its accounts were finally closed, after a brief resistance to the force of circumstances. Mr. Barnard returned to his old business, and still resides in Boston.

Mr. Justin Andrews, who had been a reporter and assistant editor on the Times, accepted an invitation to assume a similar position on the HERALD in March, and subsequently became one of its news managers, retaining the office until he disposed of his interest in 1873.

Mr. Bailey brought to his new task a great deal of native energy and enterprise, and was ably seconded by the Andrews brothers and the other gentlemen connected with the paper, in his efforts to make the HERALD a thoroughly live journal. The amount of reading matter published was not largely increased, but more space was devoted to news, the facilities for gathering which were rapidly improved as time went on. The national conventions at Cincinnati (June 6) and at Philadelphia (June 16), by which Buchanan and Fremont were respectively nominated for the presidency, were reported by special dispatches from "a correspondent on the spot;" and the result of the election on Nov. 5 was announced on the following morning with a degree of detail never before displayed in the HERALD'S columns, the returns being very full and complete. Concerning its course during the campaign the editor wrote, a day or two after the election:

"One of our contemporaries says that the HERALD has alternately pleased and displeased both parties during this campaign. That is our opinion. How could it be different if we told them the truth?—and that was our only aim."

The circulation during election week averaged 41,693 copies daily; throughout the year it was nearly 30,000, considerably larger than during the preceding twelvemonth, and the boast that it was more than double that of any other paper in Boston undoubtedly was justified by the facts.

Mechanically, the paper was well gotten up. New type was put in use on Jan. 7 and July 28, and on the latter date the two presses which had been in use for a number of years were discarded, and a new four-cylinder Hoe press, having a capacity for 10,000 impressions an hour, was used for the first time. Ten compositors were employed, and the average weekly composition bill was \$160.

Among the events of 1856 reported at length in the HERALD were a lecture in Tremont Temple on Jan. 25, by Robert Toombs, who defended the institution of slavery; the great festival in Music Hall, March 3, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Beethoven statue; the strike of the 'longshoremen in March against the use of steam engines in loading and unloading vessels; the Gerrish market fire on April 12; the first appearance in Boston on June 4, of Vestval, the prima donna; the test, on July 9, of the "Miles Greenwood," the first steam-fire engine used in Boston; the great fire and loss of life on North and Clark streets, on July 29; the inauguration of the Franklin statue in front of the City Hall, trades procession, firemen's muster, etc., on Sept. 17 (it is worth noting that members of the Mercantile Library Association declined to allow John Stephenson, a colored man, to walk with them in the procession on this occasion); the murder, on Dec. 15, by McGee, a convict, of Deputy Warden Walker at the State Prison; and the murder of Warden Tenney by a convict named Decatur, on Dec. 30.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

The HERALD in 1857 was a much better paper than it had ever been, the Messrs. Andrews, upon whom the burden of its management devolved, sparing no effort to make it thoroughly newsworthy and bright in every department. Beginning the year with a daily circulation of about 30,000, in April it reached 42,000; and when, on the 23d of that month, the subscription list, carriers' routes, agencies, etc., of the Daily Times were acquired by purchase, there was another considerable increase, the issue of May 30 reaching 45,120. A great amount of space was devoted to local matters, and, for the first time, affairs in Charlestown and Cambridge were fully reported. The year was a good one for home news, as during it three murders, an execution, seven capital trials, the Killoch scandal, and other affairs likely to make a lively demand for papers, occurred. Other notable local events were the inauguration of the Warren statue on Bunker Hill, June 24; the suspension of specie payments by Boston banks, Oct. 14, etc. A proposal to uniform the police excited a long discussion in the city papers. Admirers of the "green diamond" may be interested to know that the first game of base ball reported in the HERALD was one which took place on the Common June 30, between the Olympics of this city and the Massapoags of Sharon—twelve men on a side—in which the

37

latter were victorious. The advisability of selling the only steam fire engine the city possessed was argued in the papers. Experiments in burning coal in locomotive engines were reported in August. Among events on the stage this year, were the first production of "Three Fast Men," by Lucillo and Helen Western, at the National Theatre, March 11; the first opera ever sung in German in Boston—"Fidelio," at the Boston Theatre, April 2, with Mme. Johansen in the title role, under the management of Carl Bergsman, with Theodore Thomas leading the orchestra; the appearance of Edwin Booth in

tragedy and farce on April 27; Matilda Heron in "Camille" on May 4; the debut of Avonia Jones May 18, etc.

General news was by no means neglected this year, and the long reports of congressional proceedings by "Proctor" were a feature of the telegraph columns. Political matters, meetings and speeches were reported at length, one party receiving as much notice as another.

Mechanically, the paper was well gotten up and printed, two suits of new type being procured during the year.

Mr. Bailey resigned the office of Postmaster on Oct. 1, and thereafter "E. C. Bailey, Editor and Proprietor," took the place of "Bailey & Co." in the imprint. From that date until he disposed of the paper, Mr. Bailey gave his undivided attention to the HERALD.

On Jan. 22 the system of "department" advertising was adopted—i. e., the publication, at low rates, of advertisements of "situations wanted," "for sale," "to let," etc. It was an immediate success.

In 1858 the HERALD continued its prosperous career in the same general direction as during the preceding year. Its telegraphic facilities were increased, and events in all parts of the country were well reported. But local news was most carefully attended to, and the city and its suburbs were so thoroughly patrolled by efficient reporters, that nothing of importance occurred without receiving due attention in the HERALD'S columns. The court reports were written up in a racy style, which caused them to be widely read; and the familiar line, "Affairs About Home," always headed something readable.

The editorial and reportorial staff this year included eleven persons; and the force in the mechanical departments was correspondingly larger than before.

A new six-cylinder Hoo press, ordered in May of the previous year, was first put in use on April 26, by the side of the four cylinder press from the same maker, and frequently both of these were taxed to the utmost to supply the demand for papers. The bills for white paper during 1858 aggregated over \$70,000, which, in those ante-war times, was a large sum. The circulation averaged over 40,000 per diem, and frequently ran up 10,000 more.

THE HERALD'S CIRCULATION.

In 1859 the system of keeping an accurate account of the circulation was inaugurated, and the actual figures of each day's issue were recorded. From this record it is learned that the average daily circulation in January was 41,193; in February, 43,052; in March, 47,080; in April, 50,053; in May, 48,051; in June, 47,090; in July, 49,272; in August, 50,440; in September, 50,160; in October, 50,490; in November, 50,803; and in December, 53,026—a steady gain throughout the year. On days when events of special importance were reported, the editions were, of course, much larger. For instance, on Dec. 3, the day after the execution of John ("Ossawatimic") Brown, 59,760 copies were printed; and these figures were nearly reached on several other occasions.

Twelve compositors were regularly employed this year, and the average weekly composition bill was \$200.

The year 1860 brought the exciting presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Great pains were taken to keep the HERALD'S readers fully informed of the movements of all political parties, and its long reports of the national conventions and of political meetings, demonstrations, speeches, etc., in all parts of the country, especially in New England, brought it to the notice of many new readers. The average daily circulation for the year was a little over 54,000, though during some months it was much larger. On Jan. 10 an edition of 72,360 was printed of the paper containing an account of the Pemberton Mill disaster at Lawrence. The report of the Hoenan-Sayers prize fight brought the edition of April 30 up to 66,000. The elections (National and State) on Nov. 6 created a demand which could only be satisfied by an edition of 73,752—the highest reached since the Webster trial. The white paper bill that year was a little over \$87,000. Twelve compositors were employed, whose weekly bills averaged \$200. The salary list aggregated \$36,000; and the sum paid for telegraphic dispatches was more than \$6000.

Mr. E. B. Haskell, now one of the proprietors of the HERALD, entered the office as reporter in 1860, and was soon promoted to an editorial position.

A year later (1861) Mr. R. M. Pulsifer, another of the present proprietors, entered the business department of the HERALD.

The breaking out of the civil war in the spring of 1861 created a great demand for news, and an increase in the circulation of all the daily papers was the immediate result. It is hardly necessary to say here that the HERALD warmly espoused the cause of the Union, and the events of that stirring period were faithfully chronicled in its columns. The average daily circulation in January was 58,270; in February it was 1000 larger; in March, another 1000 was added; and, in April, 73,094 was the average issue. The HERALD'S report of the attack on Fort Sumter was printed in 85,752 papers; and the assault on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in Baltimore ran the edition of April 20 up to 92,448—then the largest number of HERALDS ever published and sold in one day. The circulation remained up among the seventy thousands during May, June, July, August and September, when it began to drop a little, and, in December, had declined to 63,653. The white paper bill for 1861 was over \$108,000; \$40,000 were paid in salaries, and \$6500 for telegraph tolls.

The average daily circulation during 1862 was 65,116. Important war news, however, sometimes temporarily sent it up as high as 84,000; but in the latter part of the year, there was a heavy falling off, the December average being but 34,759. This was owing, in part, to a period of inactivity at the seat of war; or, more properly, a time during which no great battles were fought, and when the anxiety for war news, so strong at first, had begun to decline, as the conflict became an "old story." There was plenty of news, but, as the newsboys used to say, "nothing to holler." Another and perhaps the most immediate cause of the decline, was the increase of the price of the HERALD, on Dec. 1, to two cents per copy—a step rendered necessary by the great cost of white paper at that time. The paper bills of the HERALD that year amounted to \$93,500; the salaries paid its attaches reached \$43,000—an increase of \$3000 over the previous year—and the telegraph bills aggregated over \$8000.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1863 the average daily circulation was 36,128; though in July, during the draft riots and Lee's march into Pennsylvania, the editions ran as high as 74,000. The presses then in use having been found inadequate to supply the demand for papers, the four-cylinder Hoe was discarded and its place filled, in July, by a six-cylinder machine, built especially for the HERALD by the same maker. This was the second six-cylinder put in use, and the two were run side by side for ten years thereafter. The paper bill in 1863 was \$95,000; the salaries, \$46,500—an increase of \$3500; and the cost of telegraphing, \$8000.

The year 1864 exhibited an improvement in the circulation, which averaged 37,088. There were no very "large days" in that year; the heaviest single edition was 50,880, but the books showed a steady, regular demand. The price of white paper continued to rise, and the proprietors of Boston dailies were forced to increase the prices of their journals accordingly in order to make a fair profit. A mutual agreement was entered upon, therefore, and went into effect on Aug. 15, whereby the HERALD charged three cents per copy and the other dailies five cents. The white paper bill for '64 was \$128,000; the salaries amounted to \$68,000; and telegraph charges of \$10,500 were paid.

On April 15 a fire originating in the press room damaged that, the editorial offices and the composing room, to a considerable extent, and the building being deluged with water used to extinguish the flames, the work of getting out the paper was pursued with considerable difficulty. The loss by fire and water was about \$1500.

On the 1st of June, 1865, the price of the HERALD was reduced to its old figures—two cents a copy. The circulation that year averaged 37,617 daily, though in April it was 49,006, in May, 40,293, and in June and July about the same. The largest issue in one day was 83,520, April 15, when the assassination of President Lincoln was reported. The report of the evacuation of Richmond sold 60,000 HERALDS on April 3, and an equal number was disposed of April 10, when Lee's surrender was announced. The paper bill of this year was about the same as that of the year previous; but the telegraph expenses ran up to \$15,000, an increase of \$4500.

The HERALD's circulation in 1866 averaged 45,848 daily. The Fenian operations on the Canadian border, during the first half of the year, were fully reported by special correspondents with the "Boys in Green," and on several occasions these reports sold an edition of 70,000 and more. Other events of note held the circulation well up, and the increase over the daily average of the preceding year was 8231 copies.

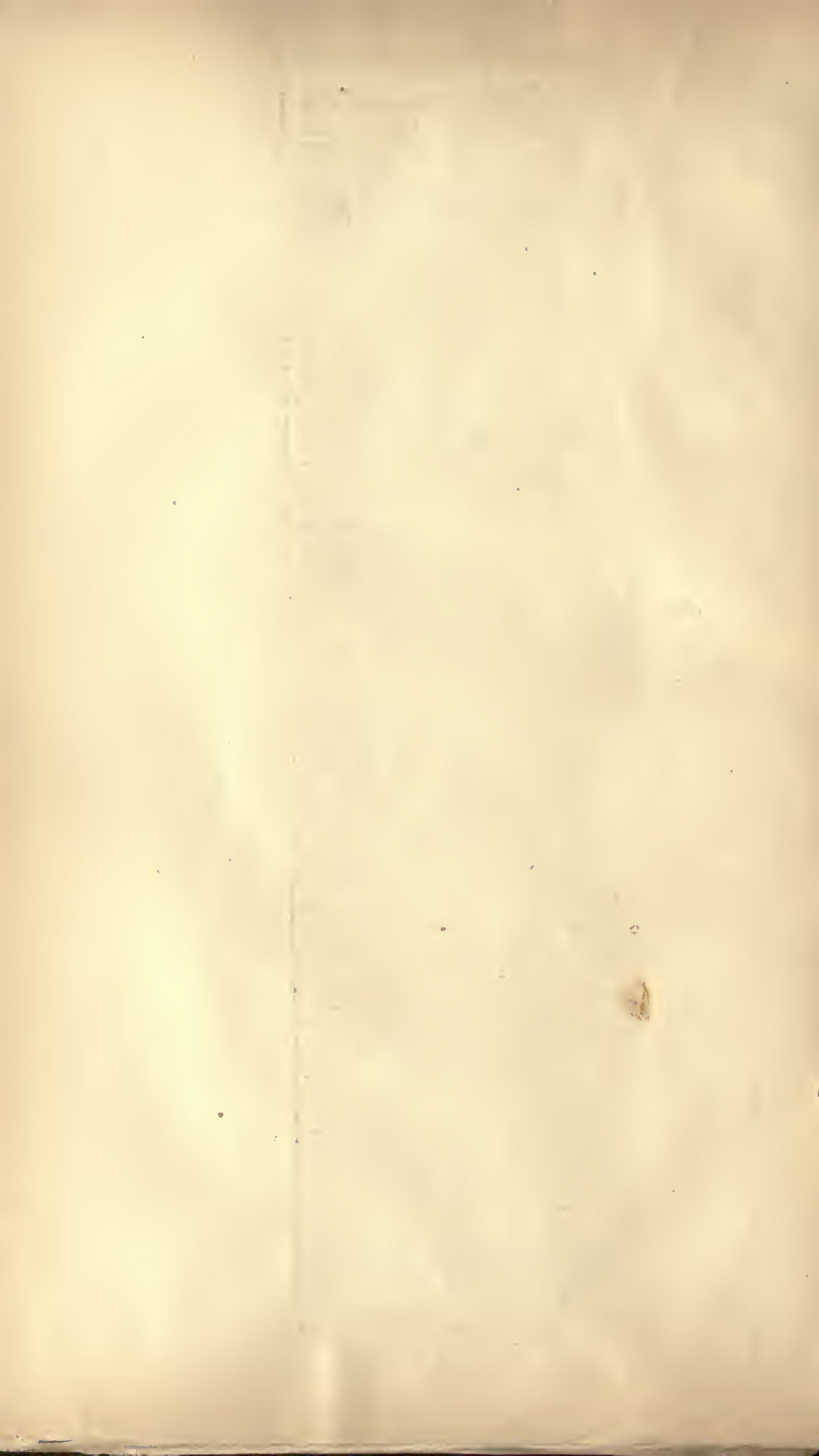
Twenty-one compositors were then regularly employed, and the average weekly composition bill was \$500. Paper that year cost \$152,000, and the telegraph bill was \$15,500.

In 1867, seventy persons were on the HERALD's pay-roll—a larger number than ever before. The circulation showed a steady increase, beginning with an average daily issue of 47,155 copies in January, and reaching an average of 53,197 in December, the average for the whole year being 52,118. On several occasions the daily editions reached 60,000; and the election returns raised the number, on Nov. 4, to 68,160, and, on Nov. 5, to 72,720. The paper bill for that year was \$156,000, and the expense of telegraphing, \$23,000.

The impeachment of President Johnson early in the year, and the presidential campaign which came later, aided in swelling the HERALD's circulation in 1868, and its increase over that of 1867 was 2622 copies daily, the average circulation of the entire twelvemonth being 54,740. On twelve days the number of copies sold exceeded 60,000; the report of the October elections necessitated an edition of 66,960; and the returns of the presidential election 71,520, and 78,002 on Nov. 3 and 4, respectively. The paper bill for 1868 was \$163,000; and the cost of telegraphing \$28,000.

THE LAST SALE OF THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT.

In 1869 occurred an important event in the HERALD's history. Mr. Bailey, who had acquired an interest in 1855, and became sole proprietor in 1866, decided to sell out, and on April 1 it was announced that he had disposed of the paper, its good will, subscription list, agencies, advertising patronage, type, machinery, in fact, everything connected with it, to Messrs. Royal M. Pulsifer, Edwin B. Haskell, Charles H. Andrews, Justin Andrews and George G. Bailey. All of these gentlemen were at that time, and had for some years previously (as noted above), been connected with the HERALD, the first named in the business department, the three next on the edi-



torial staff, and the latter as foreman of the composing room.

In announcing their purchase, the firm, which was then, and has ever since been, styled R. M. Pulsifer & Co., said, in the editorial column on April 1:

"We shall use our best endeavors to make the HERALD strictly a NEWSPAPER, with the freshest and most trustworthy intelligence of all that is going on in this busy age; and to this end we shall spare no expense in any department. * * * The HERALD will be in the future, as it has been in the past, essentially a PEOPLE'S paper, the organ of no clique or party, advocating at all proper times those measures which tend to promote the welfare of our country and to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. It will exert its influence in favor of simplicity and economy in the administration of the Government, and toleration and liberality in our social institutions. It will not hesitate to point out abuses, or to commend good measures, from whatever source they come, and it will contain candid reports of all proceedings which go to make up the discussions of current topics. It will give its readers all the news, condensed when necessary, and in an intelligible and readable form, with a free use of the telegraph by reliable reporters and correspondents. * * * The HERALD is firmly established upon a permanent foundation, and we assure our old friends, with whom we cordially renew our relations, that we shall do everything in our power to secure its popularity in the future by deserving their patronage."

How well these promises and predictions have been fulfilled, the readers of the HERALD are aware.

The HERALD, under its new management, showed great enterprise, and during the year the circulation rose from a daily average of 53,465 in January, to 60,535 in December, the increase being regular and permanent and not caused by any "spurts" arising from extraordinary events. The largest daily issue was 75,844, on Sept. 9, the day after the great storm; but, aside from that, 68,000 was the highest number of papers printed in one day, and the average for the year was 57,067. Seventy-five men were on the pay-roll, 24 of whom were compositors, and the average weekly composition bill was \$540. The bills for paper and telegraphing that year were \$122,000 and \$22,000 respectively.

The HERALD job printing office, which, up to that date, had been carried on in connection with the paper by the proprietors, was, on Jan. 1, 1870, sold to Mr. W. P. Bailey, who had been in charge of it for two years previous.

On New Year's Day, 1870, the HERALD was enlarged (for the third time) to its present size, another column being added to its width, and the length of its pages being increased in symmetrical proportion. The price was not raised, however, and the reading public was quick to appreciate the advantages of the change, as is proved by the rapid rise in the circulation. The year was a good one for news, both of a local and general character, and great pains were taken to secure full reports of every occurrence of note at home and abroad. The "Fenian raid" in May was closely followed and faithfully chronicled by special correspondents, and the HERALD'S reports sold as many as 95,000 papers on several days. The Franco-Prussian war aided in sending the circulation along during the latter part of the year, and reports of several important engagements increased the daily issue to more than 90,000. On Sept. 3, the circulation, for the first time, passed above 100,000, the paper containing the account of the battle of Sedan reaching a sale of over 105,000 copies. "This," said the editor, on the day following, "was a day's work unprecedented in Boston, and, considering the respective fields of circulation, unequalled in New York." The average daily circulation for the entire year was 73,129, an increase of 16,062 over that of the preceding twelvemonth.



Finding that it was impossible, with the growing circulation of the paper, to supply the demand with the two six-cylinder presses printing from type, it was determined, early in the year, to stereotype the forms, so that duplicate plates could be used simultaneously on both presses. The requisite machinery was introduced, therefore, and on June 8, 1870, it was put in use for the first time. Since then the HERALD has been printed from stereotype plates, and is the only paper in Boston employing this method, the others printing direct from the type. The system is fully explained elsewhere.

In 1871 the average daily circulation was 83,929, a gain of nearly 11,000 over that of 1870. The increase was steady throughout the year; while the daily average for January was 79,611, that for December was 90,180. Several times during the intervening period the daily issue overran 100,000—notably on Aug. 28, when 111,840 HERALDS, containing a description of the Eastern Railroad disaster at Revere, were sold; on Oct. 10, 11 and 14, when 113,280, 108,000 and 100,080 copies, respectively, were disposed of to people anxious to learn the particulars of the great conflagration in Chicago; and on Nov. 8, when the election returns were printed in an edition of 100,320. Another "big day" was July 12, when the Orange riot in New York was reported and 96,240 copies of the HERALD were sold.

On Oct. 1, 1871, Mr. George G. Bailey disposed of his interest in the paper to the other proprietors, and retired from the firm.

The year 1872 brought a further increase in circulation; the daily average being 93,490, nearly 10,000 more than that of 1871. The occasions were quite frequent when the editions ran above 100,000, no less than thirty such being noted on the books. On Jan. 8 the assassination of James Fisk, Jr., sold 113,760 copies; the destruction of the incomplete jubilee coliseum by a gale created a demand for 108,240 copies on April 27; a murder at the North End excited the curiosity of 119,280 HERALD buyers on July 19; the October election news required an edition of 100,748, and the returns of the November election, editions of 112,792, 119,076 and 110,606, on the 5th, 6th and 7th respectively.

The first Bullock perfecting press ever used north of New York was put in operation in the HERALD office in June, 1872, and by its aid the editions, which had become too large for the capacity of the two Hoe presses, were printed with greater dispatch. This press "feeds" itself from a continuous roll, prints both sides, cuts and delivers the papers complete, at the rate of 18,000 to 20,000 per hour. A description in detail will be found elsewhere in this issue.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The great fire of Nov. 9-10 was, of course, the event of the year 1872, and the resources of Boston newspapers were taxed to the utmost to supply the demand for details of the calamity. That week was a hard one for everybody connected with the daily press. The beautiful new building of the Transcript was destroyed, the Post building was in such imminent danger that a speedy removal of much of the material was considered necessary; and at one time it seemed scarcely possible that the march of the conflagration could be stopped before it involved the Journal, HERALD and Globe offices in the common ruin. But these papers were spared, with the Advertiser and Traveller, to chronicle the exciting events of those terrible days and nights. Nearly every *attache* of the HERALD was on duty for 48 hours continuously, and many of the editors and reporters for even a longer period, without rest or sleep. Editors became reporters for the nonce, and, like them, explored the dangerous regions of the "burnt district," at the risk of life and limb, returning with smoke-grimed hands and faces, to report the progress of the devastating element. All worked unceasingly, from the editor-in-chief to the "devil" in the composing room, and the clang of the presses was heard from morning until night, and from night until morning. The first edition of the SUNDAY HERALD of Nov. 10 contained five columns of fire reports, and extras were issued at frequent intervals through the day, with additional particulars as fast as they could be



42
gathered. On Monday morning sixteen columns concerning the conflagration were published; on Tuesday, twelve; on Wednesday, eleven; on Thursday and Friday, six each; on Saturday, ten, and so on. No less than 109,250 copies of the SUNDAY HERALD were sold. On Monday the two six-cylinder Hoe presses and the Bullock press were run at their utmost speed, the total number of HERALDS printed that day being 220,000, and even then the supply ran short of the demand. On Tuesday 154,482 copies were sold, and immense editions were issued daily for a long period thereafter.

On the 1st of January, 1873, Mr. Justin Andrews, who had been connected with the HERALD, as one of its editors, since 1856, and as one of the proprietors who succeeded Mr. E. C. Bailey in 1869, sold his interest in the paper to his partners, Messrs. Pulsifer, Haskell and Charles H. Andrews, and retired from newspaper life altogether.

During seven months of 1873 the average daily circulation exceeded 100,000, and in the remaining five it so nearly reached that amount that the average for the year was 101,753, a gain of 8263 over that of the preceding year. The Geneva Conference, the Credit Mobilier scandal and other events of national importance, increased the issue, on several days as high as 137,000. Fifty compositors were employed this year, and the average weekly bill for composition was \$1200.

In 1874 the average daily circulation was 107,351—5598 more per day than in 1873—and there were few "big days" to swell the average, the editions being remarkably uniform in size throughout the year. The largest single day's sale was on Nov. 4—139,212 copies, containing the election returns. The Beecher and Tilton statements and reports of the trial of the "Brooklyn Scandal" case created a demand on several occasions, which from 130,000 to 137,000 copies were necessary to satisfy, and the report of the "second fire" in Chicago, in July, sold 130,086 copies. In December, the two six-cylinder presses were taken out of the pressroom, and their places filled with new Bullock perfecting presses, similar to that introduced two years previous, but with a number of improvements, which increased their capacity for speed. Fifty-four compositors were employed in 1874, and the force in the other departments was correspondingly large.

The average daily circulation in 1875 was a little over 5000 more than during the preceding year, being 112,370 copies. The greatest number printed in a single day was 158,608, on May 27, during the Beecher trial; the next in size was 157,169, on the day following the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill; the next, 134,952, on June 26, the paper containing reports of the execution of Wagner, Gordon and Costley; the next, 134,430, the day after the November election; the next, 132,577, on April 20, with an account of the celebration of the anniversary of the "Concord fight." The daily was first issued in quarto form (eight pages) on the last named date. Another quarto was published on June 18, to contain the Bunker Hill report, and, subsequently, on a number of occasions, Saturday's editions were increased to eight pages in order to do justice to readers as well as advertising patrons. Seventy-four compositors were employed in 1875, and the weekly composition bill averaged \$1400.

A NEWSY YEAR.

The circulation in 1876 averaged 116,569 copies per day, the exciting political campaign of that year aiding, among other things, largely to increase the sale. The exposure of Secretary Belknap's rascality, first made public by the Washington correspondent of the HERALD; Winslow's defalcation and flight, his adventures in Europe (where he was tracked, followed, discovered and "interviewed" by a HERALD correspondent), and his letters explanatory of his position, and a number of other notable events which need not be recounted here, also created a large demand for the paper. The HERALD's reports of the "belfry tragedy," and Piper's trial, conviction, confession and execution, likewise swelled the local sales. The issue of Feb. 15, containing the Winslow story, was 130,624 copies; that containing Piper's first confession, April 22, was 134,710 copies; that of May 8, reporting his second statement (a HERALD "exclusive"), 158,402 copies; that of May 26, having an account of his execution, 174,318



copies; that containing returns of the October election (Oct. 11), 139,480 copies; that on the day of the presidential election, 147,216 copies. The largest number of copies ever printed in one day in the HERALD office was 223,256, on Nov. 8, the day after the election. The paper on that occasion was in quarto form, double its usual size, and extra editions were made as often as additional returns from the doubtful States were received. The three Bullock presses and a Mayall perfecting press, which had been put in for trial, were run at their utmost speed throughout the day and until late in the evening, and still the demand was greater than the supply. The magnitude of the day's work can be better understood when we state that over fourteen tons of paper were printed and sold between 4 A. M. and 11 P. M., an amount which would make a continuous sheet of the width of the HERALD 250 miles long. It is safe to say that no other paper in the country equalled the HERALD in circulation that day. The New York Sun claimed an edition of 220,000, and boasted that it was "never before paralleled or approached in the experience of any daily newspaper in the United States;" but the HERALD's great fire number reached those figures, and on this occasion it had "a clear majority" of 3256 over the Sun. On Nov. 9, 190,384 copies of the HERALD were sold; on the 10th, 158,041; on the 11th, 156,906, and so on, the average circulation for the entire month reaching 128,877. In December, the election excitement had died out, and the average daily issue was 112,838. Eighty-two compositors were employed in 1876, the bill for composition averaging \$1600 weekly.

In January, 1877, a fourth Bullock press was put into the HERALD office, the Mayall being removed to the basement of No. 33 Hawley street, where type, stands for 50 compositors, a complete apparatus for stereotyping, and all the necessary machinery, materials and implements are kept in readiness to "start up" at any moment, in case a fire or other disaster prevents the issue of the regular editions in the main office.

There was no hotly-contested presidential campaign in 1877 to create any extra demand for papers, and, after the excitement attendant upon the counting of the electoral vote, the appointment, deliberations and decisions of the Electoral Commission, and the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President, had died out, there was, for a long period, a dearth of important news in this country, no event of national importance occurring which interested the reading public to the degree that the disputed election, and its consequent controversies in Congress, did. The war between Russia and Turkey, which broke out the last of April, seemed to interest fewer people in the United States than did the Franco-Prussian struggle, and intelligence of the most important engagements failed to increase the sale of papers to a perceptible extent. This lack of exciting news at home, and the slight interest felt in that from abroad, together with the general depression in business, which enforced economy in all quarters, particularly among people who depended upon their labor for support, affected the subscription lists and sales of daily newspapers throughout the country. The New York Sun, which, in 1876, had a circulation of 140,000—the largest of any daily in the United States—admitted, at the close of the year 1877, a loss of 35,000; and other metropolitan papers suffered in proportion, though they were not so frank in acknowledging it as the Sun. So, also, all over the country, the causes above mentioned affected papers of all parties and shades of opinion. The HERALD, like all its contemporaries, felt these unfavorable influences to a certain extent during the summer months and early autumn, but less than many newspapers having a much wider field. Towards the close of the fall, however, a marked improvement in its circulation was visible (which still continues), and the summing up of the year showed an average daily issue of 102,353 copies.



THE HERALD OF TODAY.

The army of men employed in the various departments of the HERALD at the present time would astonish the founders and first editors of the paper. In 1846 the editorial and reportorial "staff" was composed of two men; now, it includes 44. Six compositors were employed then; now, there are 84. One pressman and an assistant easily printed the HERALD, and another daily paper, as well, in those days, upon one small, slow press; now, 30 men find constant employment in attending the engines and the four latest improved perfecting presses required to issue the editions on time. The business department was then conducted with ease by one man, who generally found time to attend to the mailing and sale of papers; now, fourteen persons have plenty to do in the counting room, and the delivery room engages the services of sixteen. Then, stereotyping the forms of a daily newspaper was an unheard-of proceeding; now, eleven men are employed in the HERALD's foundry. The salaries and bills for composition aggregated scarcely \$150 per week, then; now, the weekly composition bill averages over \$1600, and the pay-roll of the other departments reaches \$2000 every week, and frequently exceeds that sum. Then, the HERALD depended for outside news upon the meagre dispatches of telegraph agencies in New York (the New York "Associated Press" system was not inaugurated until 1848-9, and New England papers were not admitted to the privilege of purchasing its news until some years later), and such occasional correspondence as its friends in this and other States sent in, free of charge. Now, it not only receives the full dispatches of the Associated Press, but has news bureaus of its own in New York and Washington, special correspondents in the principal cities and towns of New England to the number of more than 200; and others in Buffalo, N. Y., Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., New Orleans, La., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Montreal, P. Q., St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., and elsewhere. All these are in constant communication with the office, and are instructed to use the telegraph without stint when occasion demands. In Europe, the HERALD has correspondents at London, Paris, Hamburg and Rome.

In short, it may be said without boasting, that the HERALD today is as well equipped in every respect as any paper in the country; and it will be the constant endeavor of its proprietors and editors, in the future, as it has been in the past, to keep abreast of the times in everything which goes to make a first-class newspaper.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

**A Sketch of Its Origin and Progress—
A Success From the Outset—Its History Down to the Present Time.**

The Sunday papers published in Boston in 1861 were, for the most part, devoted to what is called in a newspaper office "general matter," and little attention was paid to the collection and publication of news outside the city. Believing that there was an ample field for a Sunday newspaper, the proprietors of the Daily HERALD, on May 26 of that year, issued the first number of the SUNDAY HERALD. It was of the same size as the Daily, but contained much more reading matter, and, in addition to all the news of the day (the civil war had just begun, and news was plenty and eagerly sought for by the public), gave a review of prominent events of the preceding week in literary, social, musical, theatrical and sporting circles, and



4

treated of other interesting topics. The price was \$2 per annum, and 5 cents a copy. An edition of 10,800 was printed of the first number. The editorial force engaged in preparing it consisted of Messrs. H. R. Tracy, Justin Andrews, Charles H. Andrews, Luther L. Holden, Edwin B. Haskell, Zenas T. Haines, John M. Oxton and S. W. Mason. About 20 men were employed in all the departments of the office in getting out the Sunday edition.

The new sheet was received with favor by the reading public, and its average circulation during the remainder of the year was 7387 copies.

In 1862 the average circulation was 7977, an increase of about 600, the largest single edition being that of Aug. 31—17,040 copies, containing news of the battles in front of Fredericksburg. In 1863, the average circulation was 8207, and the greatest single edition 18,000, on July 5, when the battle of Gettysburg was reported. In 1864 the circulation rose rapidly from an average of 7267 in January to 10,890 in December, the average for the year being 10,170. No paper was published on April 17, because of a fire on the previous day in the press-room, which rendered it impossible to use the presses. The largest single editions were 18,480, 21,360, and 14,400, on May 8, 15 and 22, respectively, when the war news was of unusual interest and importance. In 1865 the circulation averaged 12,970, reports of the exciting events of the then closing war, the assassination of President Lincoln, the capture of Jeff Davis, etc., sending up the editions as high as 32,000 on several occasions. In 1866, though the war had closed, the circulation held good, than which no better evidence is needed that the SUNDAY HERALD was appreciated. The average during the year was 12,406, and there were no extra large editions to increase the figures. The next year showed but little change, the increase being only 483 copies, and the circulation 12,889. In 1868 the circulation averaged 12,318; in 1869, 12,060. On Jan. 2, 1870, the paper was enlarged, at the same time with the Daily, and the same causes which swelled the latter's circulation, operated favorably for the former, the average for the year being 16,041. The editions

on several Sundays during the Fenian excitement and the Franco Prussian war, were as large as 20,000 to 24,000. The year 1871 brought a gratifying increase, for, beginning with an average of 16,800 in January, there was a steady gain till December, when the edition reached 21,408, the average circulation for the whole twelve months being 19,715. The gain continued in 1872, the edition in January being 21,900, and, in December, 24,920, while the year's average was 25,601. The largest single day's sale was 109,250, the day of the great fire, Nov. 10, and the next in size that of the Sunday following, 29,622. The increase in 1873 was 1764, the average edition during the year being 27,365. The editions were remarkably uniform in size, only 12 of the 52 being above 27,000, and the largest of these 31,200, the day following the Revere disaster on the Eastern Railroad. The average circulation for 1874 was 28,793, a gain of 1428 on that of 1873. In this year there were eight Sundays on which the editions ran above 30,000—July 5 ("Independence Day" reports), 34,250; July 19 (report of the discovery of the body of Katy Curran, Pomeroy's victim), 39,120; July 26 (Beecher-Tilton statements), 35,200; Aug. 2 (more Beecher statements), 37,200; Sept. 20, (the great fire at Fall River), 36,000; Oct. 4, Nov. 8, Dec. 6 and 13 (still more Brooklyn scandal reports), 34,900, 32,000, 30,000 and 30,000 respectively. The year 1875 opened with the SUNDAY HERALD circulating 28,894 copies, and in May it had reached 32,114. On the 30th of that month the paper was doubled in size, its pages being increased to eight, and other improvements, which had for some time been in contemplation, were made. The price, however, was not raised from the old rates. The public was quick to appreciate the change for the better, the sales and subscriptions increased rapidly, and of the last number of the year (Dec. 26), 57,420 copies were sold. The average circulation for the entire year was 39,063,

48

a clear gain of 10,270 over that of 1874. There was a steady increase in 1876, the circulation averaging 63,132 the year through, 24,069 more than during the preceding year. There were a number of notably large editions in 1876, among them that of July 30, in which E. D. Winslow's letters explaining the condition of his affairs and the reason of his flight appeared, and 71,015 copies were disposed of; and those of Nov. 12 and 19, which were 87,473 and 73,486 respectively, issued during the exciting times following the presidential election. During the past year (1877), notwithstanding the dearth of "startling news" and the depression in business, the circulation of the SUNDAY HERALD did not diminish; but, on the contrary, increased, the average for the 52 weeks being 64,851—a gain of 1719 over the year previous, and the largest circulation attained by any Sunday paper in the United States.

THE HERALD BUILDING.

Description of the New Structure Built Especially for the Daily and Sunday Herald, and This Day Occupied—A Glimpse Into All Its Departments—The Model Newspaper Office of the Country.

It has been stated already, in the foregoing sketch of the HERALD's history, that its office was first located in Wilson's lane (or Devonshire street); was then removed to State street; next to Postoffice avenue; later to Water street, and, finally, in September, 1850, to No. 6 Williams court. At first, only a portion of the building last named was occupied; but as the growing needs of the paper demanded more space, more was taken, until the entire structure, together with a portion of No. 4, was used for editorial, reportorial, composing and press rooms. The old edifice was ill-adapted for newspaper purposes, and many extensive and expensive alterations were made from time to time; still it was far from meeting the requirements of a good office, in size or convenience. Several years ago, therefore, the proprietors of the HERALD determined to erect a building especially for their use, and, with this end in view, looked about for a suitable location. Finally the estate No. 255 (formerly Nos. 113 and 115) Washington street was selected, because it possessed a number of advantages difficult to obtain elsewhere, among them being its close proximity to the old office, its nearness to the business portion of the city, its convenience of access from Williams court, etc.

THE SITE.

The new HERALD building covers three lots, on which previously stood three distinct buildings—the old Bumstead and Bradlee estates on Washington street (formerly numbered 113 and 115), and the estate at No. 4 Williams court. Samuel Bradlee, father of Nathaniel J. Bradlee, the well-known architect of this city, purchased his estate in 1805 for \$7500—quite a difference from its value today. In 1810 the buildings on both these estates were destroyed by fire, and Mr. Bradlee offered to sell his lot to Deacon Josiah Bumstead for \$7500, or to buy the deacon's for the same amount. This, however, was refused, and the Bradlee estate remained in the family until 1871, when it was sold to the HERALD proprietors. The Bumstead estate changed hands oftener, for it was sold by the Bumstead heirs to Warren Sherburne in 1865 or thereabouts, by the latter to E. C. Bailey in 1867, and by Mr. Bailey to the present owners in 1871. The Washington street estates were always well tenanted, among the best known occupants being Oliver Ditson, the music publisher and dealer; Mr. Wilmot, clothing dealer (now a few doors south); A. W. Southwick, dealer in clocks, and Dodge, Collier & Perkins, manufacturers and dealers in picture frames. The estate No. 4 Williams court was purchased from Edwin C. Bailey in 1871. The building had been used, like some others in the court, for many years as a printing office.



The lot has a front on Washington street of 31 feet 9 inches, and a width in the rear of 26 feet. On the north or longest line the distance from the street front to the rear is 179 feet, and on the south line the depth is 172 feet. The Williams court estate, which joins the other in such a manner that the whole is something in this shape —, has a frontage of 24½ feet on the court, and a width of 23 feet at its junction with the main lot. The length from the latter to the court is 45 feet on the eastern line and 43 feet on the western line. This gives a total ground surface of a little more than 6200 square feet.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

were begun on April 2, 1877, when the work of demolishing the old structures on the site was undertaken. This task was completed on April 19, and excavations for the cellar and foundations were commenced. The walls of adjoining buildings were shored up, and as the HERALD basement was to be much deeper than theirs, it was necessary to dig down and put in new and more substantial foundations for them. For this purpose pits were dug from ten to fourteen feet below the old cellar bottoms, revealing the curious fact that the original builders had simply dug a trench and tumbled large rocks into it promiscuously, for the brick walls to be laid upon. These brick walls had not only to be taken up and supported, but the old bases taken out and a new foundation put in, quite a difficult job. To accomplish this, the builder, after sinking his shafts to the proper depth, put in levelers, on which he rested granite posts 16x24 inches, and 14 feet in length. These were placed under the walls at intervals of five feet apart, and served to keep them from settling until the foundations under them were completed, which was not until June 21, the posts being built into the walls as they stood. The walls, which are laid in cement, are from 16 to 24 inches in thickness, and, together with the first floors and the roofs, required one million and a half of bricks to complete. The number of cartloads of dirt taken out of the basement was about *eleven thousand!* The L, or Williams court section, was not commenced until the other buildings had been erected and covered in.

The whole lot is occupied by the basement of the building, for purposes which will be hereafter noted. The first story covers the same surface, with the exception of three areas, the main one of which is 15x18 feet in the first story, and widens out to 23x28½ feet above, separating the building into substantially two buildings, the front one being that upon Washington street, above the counting room, and the rear embracing the back building and L, which are altogether required for the various editorial, mechanical and other departments of the paper. The rear area is 16x12 feet, and the intermediate area is 6x22 feet. These latter are for the purpose of affording light to the mailing, stereotype, and (in part) to the press room.

THE FACADE ON WASHINGTON STREET.

The height of the building from the sidewalk to the top of the roof is just 160 feet. The front basement is 13 feet under the sidewalk, so that, for use, from basement floor to roof, we have a height of 113 feet. Add to this 15 feet for ornamental cresting, finials and weather vanes, and we have a height, from basement to where the building presents its iron locks to the upper winds, of nearly 130 feet. In a general way it may be said that the front is in the architectural style of the French Renaissance. It is composed of six floors or stories above the street, five of which are fronted with Concord granite, with the introduction of polished columns of red Bay of Fundy granite on the second and third stories; polished panels of the same material in the window caps of the third, fourth and sixth stories, and oval medallion panels in the pediment caps of the second, third and sixth story windows. The first story has heavy rustic posts of granite, with ornamental brackets supporting the iron lintels over the wide opening to the business office. These lintels are covered on

their face by an iron panel, on which are the words THE BOSTON HERALD, in gilt letters, thus forming the business sign of the establishment. In the second, third, fourth and fifth stories the windows are grouped, with a double window in the centre, and single windows on each side. The single windows in the second story and the third story double windows have ornamental carved pediment caps, and those in the fourth and fifth stories are divided by pilasters running through the two stories, which support the main cornice and ornamental corbels, the latter surmounted by grotesque lions' heads. In the frieze of the cornice is an ornamental panel bearing the words

"HERALD BUILDING"

in letters of polished granite. The dormer window of the upper story is entirely of granite. The framework of the French roof is of iron, with ornamental trimmings of copper. The covering is of heavy, thick slates, which are secured with copper wire to iron purlines. On the upper part of the roof, on each side of the dormer window, are two medallion heads, the one on the south side representing Mercury, and the other Liberty: "Free to plan and swift to perform." The faces of the parti-walls on either side, above the roofs of adjoining buildings, are ornamented with granite quoins, and topped off with granite copings. The heights of the stories in this building are—the first or street story, 15 feet in the clear; the second, 13 feet in the clear, and the other four each 12 feet in the clear.

On the street level there are two main entrances, each distinct from the other. One of these is a chambers entrance, 6½ feet wide, and the other the entrance to the business office, 19 feet wide by 6 feet deep, forming a recess vestibule, which, by the skill of artists and artisans, is made quite finished and attractive. The walls and ceiling of this vestibule are of dove-colored Vermont marble, the ceiling being divided by beams into panels. The door has an ornamental marble cap, with a slab of black polished marble let into the centre, on which the figures 255, being the street number of the building, are displayed in gilt.

On either side, on the upper part of the walls, reliefs of ideal heads are set in—that on the north side representing Electricity, and on the south, Steam. These two great energies are strongly and characteristically typified. Steam is represented by a full, strong face, which impresses the beholder with an idea of vast reserved power and force—strong, enduring, patient, yet potent and resistless—an efficient servant, but a relentless master. It is such a head and face as Hercules—the ancient ideal of human energy and strength—could not vie with in the expression of reserved force. Energy and force are, to some extent, convertible terms; but they can be made to represent different thoughts, perhaps. It may, therefore, be said that while the head of Steam represents force, that of Electricity indicates energy—that is, swift, subtle, far-reaching, wiry, untiring and ceaseless activity. The face finely portrays this, it being less robust, but, at the same time, more energetic than that of Steam, while the loose hair which flows up and outward from the head, in fit keeping with the elemental lightning playing in zig-zags around the head. These ideal representations of the two great forces which aid the human brains and hands in the production of newspapers are the work of Mr. Thomas R. Gould, the eminent Boston sculptor, who is now practicing his art in Florence, Italy.

The floor of the vestibule, which is composed of marble tiles, is divided into three panels, the varieties used being Maria, Siena, red Griotte, Echalon and black varieties, made into designs, showing the blending of contrasted colors in a manner very pleasing to the eye. The central panel, opposite the door, has the words BOSTON HERALD let in, in bronze letters. In front of the two windows are areas for admitting light to the basement, which are inclosed by ornamental railings made of brass. The office windows are each 11 feet high by 4 feet 8 inches wide, and set with heavy plate-glass panes, the lower ones being 7 feet high and the upper 4 feet. The entrance doors are of mahogany, of ornamental design and skilled workmanship.

THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE HERALD

is 68 feet long, and, from the street backward for a distance of 44 feet, 19½ feet wide. Beyond that, for 24 feet, the width is 27 feet. On the left of the entrance is a counter 23 feet in length, of marble, with mahogany top, behind which are the advertising clerks, and those attending to the delivery of letters and papers. Back of this counter, and against the wall, is a newspaper case, divided into 12 rows of boxes, each row containing 8 compartments of 4 divisions each, to hold spare copies of each issue of the HERALD for twelve months. This case is made of mahogany, and occupies almost the entire length of the wall behind the outer counter. Opposite this counter is a desk, 27 feet in length, for the use of advertisers, upon which they may write, consult files, etc. Under the desk are cases to contain the bound volumes of the HERALD, for reference. In the rear of the apartment is a spacious, almost semi-circular counter, which commences on the left, not far in the rear of the front counter, and sweeps around, coming within convenient distance of the wall on the right, and leaving a passage-way around it in the rear. This counter is connected with the front one by an ornamental brass railing, in which is a gate for exit and entrance. Behind it are the desks of the cashier, superintendent of the delivery department and business clerks. The office of the business head of the firm is in the rear of the space inclosed by the counter, from which it is separated by a mahogany framework screen, 10½ feet high, and glazed with ornamental leaded glass. This office is reached by a door from the passage-way around the counter, and connects directly with the clerks' apartment by another door.

THE COUNTERS AND WAINSCOTING

of this general business office are of marble, in black, dove color, white, Lisbon and Jaune de Provence varieties, very beautiful and combined in an artistic and workmanlike manner. The floors outside the counters are laid with white marble tiles, with spots of black and red, and borders of Maria and red Griotte marbles. The private office is floored with encaustic tiles of an ornamental pattern, while the floors behind the counters—front and rear—are raised six inches above the general floor level, so as to enable the clerks to overlook the outside area, and are laid in hard wood. There is an open fireplace in the private office, with a mantel of Formosa marble, said to be a new German variety. The tops of all the counters are of solid mahogany, the desks on which are inclosed with mahogany screens, 2½ feet high, and glazed with ornamental leaded glass.

Connected with the business office is a double brick-walled fire and burglar-proof safe vault, six by five feet in the clear inside.

The ceiling and walls are painted in oil, in subdued, yet pleasing tints, and the cornices are decorated and gilded. The office is lighted with four brass chandeliers, depending from centre pieces in the ceiling, and one double light at each of the windows. There are also chandeliers on the desks, and bracket lights at various points on the walls.

Two doors lead out of this main office in the rear—one to the mailing and delivery room, and the other to the editorial and reportorial rooms, which latter are all above the first floor. We now come to a description of

THE UPPER PORTION OF THE FRONT BUILDING.

To get to it we pass from Washington street through a door, to the left of the office entrance, into a small vestibule, 8 feet wide by 7 feet deep, the walls of which are lined with dove-colored marble. The outer door is of heavy mahogany, with a top light of plate glass, 4 by 6 feet in size. The inner doors are also of mahogany, with large glass panels, and with side and top lights, all of heavy plate glass, the top light being 7 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 8 inches in size. The hall inside, leading to stairs and elevator, is 8 feet in width, the elevator being in the rear of the stairway, under a wind of which it is necessary to pass in order to get



57

to it. The floors of the vestibule and of the second story are of marble, in substantially the same varieties and designs as those described in the business office. The wall, also, up to the second story, is lined with Echallion marble. The space of wall between the door and stairs is divided off with white marble pilasters, supporting a deeply coffered ceiling, richly ornamented in colors and bronze. The wainscoting of the hall is of black, Lisbon, Knoxville and Sienna marbles. The belt on a level with the second floor, marking the upper line of marble work, is of white marble, moulded in ornamental form. The stairs leading to the second floor are of iron, with steps, risers and platform of white marble, the hand-rail being of mahogany. All the other stairs are of oak. The elevator runs from the first to the upper floor, and is one of Tnfts' best, with all the latest improvements. The car is made of oak, with white satin wood and mahogany panels, is 7x7 feet inside, has a seating capacity for six persons, and runs inside a fire-proof well of brick. Each of the upper stories is laid off into two suites, front and rear, all of which are finished in oak—those not yet let being not subdivided, but waiting to be laid off to suit the wants of tenants. Each of these suites is furnished with a dressing room and closets, and each is also provided with a safe, the brick safe-vault being carried up on the lower foundation, but divided into two vaults in each of the upper stories. Besides having steam heat, each of the suites has two open fireplaces, one on either side. On the second floor the mantels are of Knoxville marble; on the third, rose-colored marble, black trimmings; on the fourth and fifth different shades of Doherty Tennessee marble, and on the sixth dove-colored. The staircases have a well 4 by 6 feet, over which there is a skylight, 7x10 feet, glazed with leaded colored glass of rich design, giving ample light to passers up and down. The ceilings and entry-ways are panelled and finished in moulded stucco work. All the upper chambers are connected with the lower hallway by a system of speaking tubes and electric call bells, so that a caller can ascertain if the party visited is in his office before going up.

The Rear Building.

The building in the rear of the one fronting on Washington street (which, as described, becomes an essentially separate building after rising above the first story), and the one fronting on Williams court, are united together and form a continuous building in exactly the shape of an L. Their studding is the same height on each of the stories, and their floors flush and continuous. The lower, or street story, is 13 feet high in the clear, the two above that 12 feet each, and the upper, or composing room, 20 feet in the centre to 17 feet, the roof pitching both ways some 3 feet. The entrance to

THE EDITORIAL ROOMS

is from the front counting-room, and also from the Williams court section, by stairways. These rooms are located on the second floor of the rear buildings. They are, exclusive of a library room 19x8 feet area, nine in number, and consist, first, of the room of the editor-in-chief, Mr. E. B. Haskell, which has a private office attached. Next to this is the room of the managing editor, Mr. J. H. Holmes, which is the largest of the series, being 20x21 feet in area, and fitted up in a manner commensurate with the purposes of its occupation. There are cabinets and cases containing pigeon-holes-innumerable, and places for files of papers, manuscripts, correspondence, and the thousand and one things which come within the editor's province, and need careful arrangement. A copy elevator runs up to the room above, where the news and telegraph editors are located, and beyond it up to the composing-room. The pneumatic tube runs through this room, having what is called a switch here, or a section which can be opened, enabling the matter in the tube intended for that department to be taken out. This room is in communication with the front office by means of speaking tubes and electric bells, and by the latter means with all the editorial rooms. Speaking tubes from this room also lead to the

upper editorial room, and to the composing and delivery rooms. Beyond this room are two double and three single rooms, and on the Williams court extension a library, two department rooms, a square room for consultation purposes, and water closets, wash and coat rooms. The rooms on this floor, beside those of the editor-in-chief and managing editor, are all occupied by the assistant editors and department men.

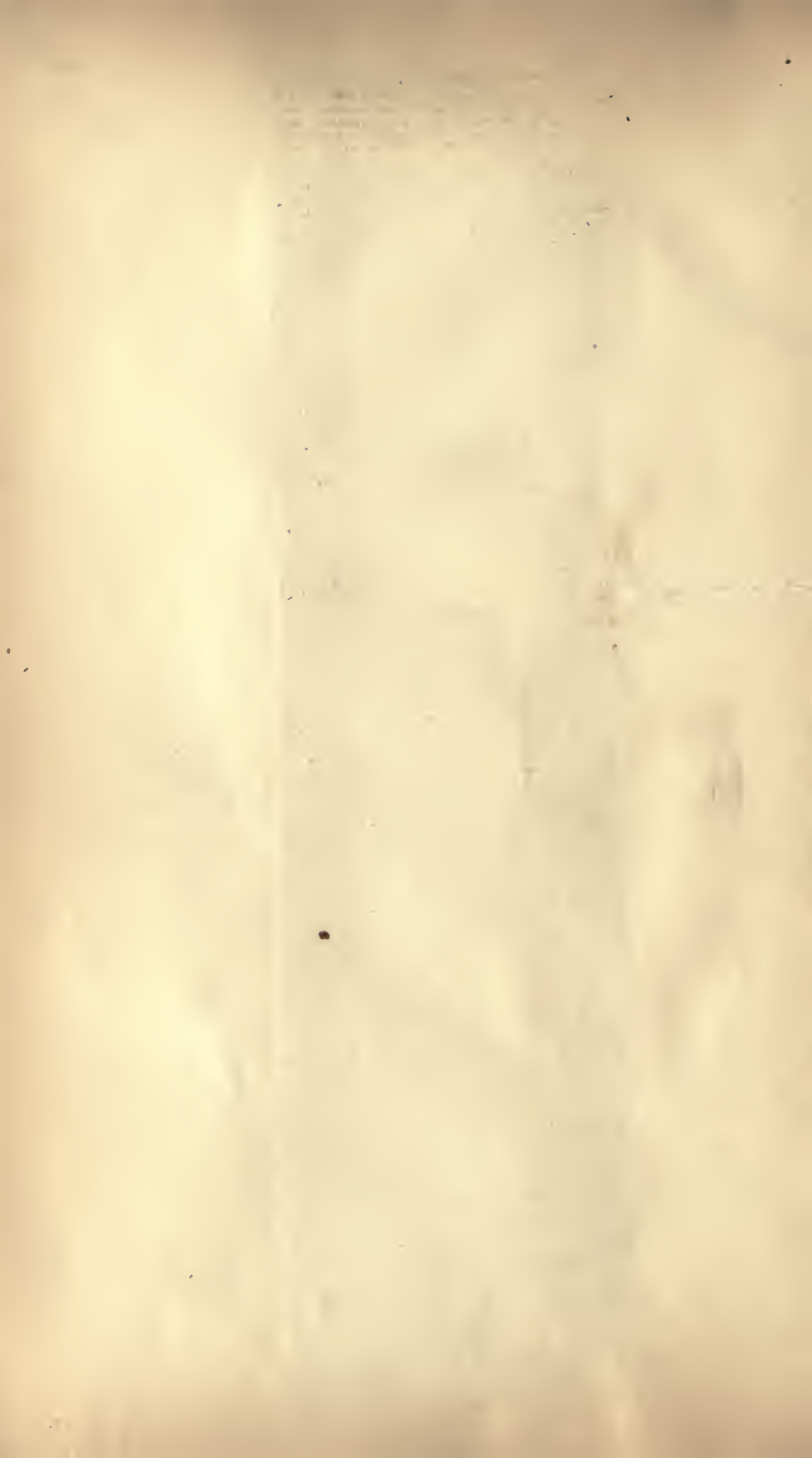
THE REPORTORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The floor above, that is, the third floor, is nearly similarly laid out, though by the arrangement of apartments in the Williams court extension there are eleven rooms. The room above that of the editor-in-chief, being the first in the building next the street front, is occupied by Mr. C. H. Andrews, the general manager of the editorial, reportorial, composition, stereotype and press departments. This communicates directly by door with the news and telegraph editors' room, which is of the same size as the one below, occupied by the managing editor. In the front part of the news and telegraph editors' room is a desk or table, 10 feet long by 3½ feet wide, at which the editors sit. Running up from the centre of this table is a copy elevator, the boxes of which are drawn up and lowered alternately, and carry up to the composing room the copy prepared for the hands of the printer. The pneumatic tube has also a switch in this room, and there are nine speaking tubes, communicating with various rooms on the floor and other parts of the building. Adjoining this apartment is the city editor's room, which communicates

with the rooms of reporters and department men by means of electric bells. Beyond the city editor's room are a double room and three single rooms. On the Williams court extension are three single rooms and a square room for suburban reporters and correspondents; also water closets, wash-rooms, etc. The whole of the wainscoting and other woodwork in these two stories, as well as in the story above, or composing room, except the flooring, is in ash. The doors are heavy and substantial, well finished, and supplied with lights of ground glass, bordered with tracery work. There are glass toplights over all the doors, which are made to drop inwards and supply fresh air in winter, and a circulation of air in summer. All the rooms in the main rear building have one or more windows, each 3x9 feet. The floors are of hard pine, laid on cement, making them at once fire and rat proof, and also tending to deaden all sounds that might annoy persons in lower apartments. The rooms are all supplied with shelves, and amply furnished with gas fixtures.

THE COMPOSING ROOM

in the upper story, is a large apartment, covering, with the exception of the small offices and closets partitioned off, and the stairway, the entire area of the rear main building and the extension to Williams court, giving a floor surface—or surface inside walls—of about 2700 square feet. The total length of the room in the main building is 81½ feet, and the greatest width 26 feet, the average width being about 20 feet. The Williams court extension is 22x44 feet. The main building section is lighted from the roof by 5 skylights and 16 large windows. The size of the skylights is 6½x7½ feet, and of the windows is 3x12 feet. These windows are divided into three sashes, the upper of which can be made to fall inwards (in its top part) like a toplight over a door. The Williams court extension has 4 skylights and 6 windows, of the size and character of those already described, making 22 windows and 9 skylights, with a total light surface of about 1320 square feet. The total skylight surface in the whole building is 927 square feet. The height of the roof or ceiling from the floor is from 17 to 20 feet, thus giving the room an air capacity of over 50,000 cubic feet. All these features, therefore, combine to make it the most sunny and airy, and by consequence, the most healthy printing office in Boston, if not in the whole country. All the windows are furnished with fire-proof shutters, as in fact are all windows in the building save those on the street, and there is a fire escape on the Williams court front. The office itself, as it is equipped, may be briefly described.



At the eastern end of the main room are three small ones, one for the foreman, one for his assistants (four in number) and another, conveniently arranged, for proof-readers and copy-holders. One proof-reader is employed in the day time, and two at night, each being supplied with a copy-holder. On Saturdays, however, the services of three, and oftentimes four proof-readers and copy-holders are required to get the matter read up and corrected in season for the early Sunday morning editions. On the southerly side of the room there is a case-rack to hold cases containing "sorts," and a "general galley" for the use and convenience of compositors. Next to this is the "copy table," where all copy is numbered and cut before going into the hands of compositors, and over this table is located the upper end of the pneumatic tube, through which messages are delivered, and which places the composing room in instantaneous communication with the person in charge of the advertising desk in the counting room. On the east side of the copy table is the "revise" stand, conveniently located in a recess, where all matter is revised and "office alterations" made before being "turned in" to be made up. In front of the table is the copy box, coming from the news editor's table on the floor below, and adjoining this is an imposing stone nine feet long. On the right of the imposing stone is the copy drawer, into which copy is placed after being cut, and to which compositors come for their "takes." Attached to this desk is the "time card," the "slate," on which compositors place their "slugs" or numbers, being set on the imposing stone at a convenient distance from it. West of the imposing stone is the "make-up," 27 by 15 feet, the floor of which is laid with 1-inch iron to prevent the wear and tear of the heavy trucks, on which the forms are made up. Behind the "make-up," galleys are conveniently placed for different kinds of matter—"live" advertisements and "live" and "dead" nonpareil and agate. Adjoining the "make-up" are located the four men who set the advertisements, and here also, in a recess, is the job type used in setting "displayed" ads and "scare" heads. In the advertising season, however, the services of all the compositors are required for some hours in the first part of the night to set the advertisements in time for the early editions. On the north side of this room are stands for the accommodation of sixteen compositors, and here, also, is the "form" elevator (the form box being made of iron), through which the pages, when made up, are sent down to the stereotype room. Next to the elevator (which is let into the wall, and worked by steam) are two proof presses, and next to these, again, on the same side of the room, is the "dumping" galley, or where the compositors empty their "takes" when completed. With this galley are a number of hooks or spurs, lettered to correspond with the letter on the copy, and on which copy that is completed is placed, the letter on the hook corresponding with the letter on the copy. On the upper portion of this galley the "slugs," numbered from one to sixty, are kept, which the compositors place before their "takes," and which are used not only for the convenience of the foreman and proof-readers, but also as enabling the men the more readily to recognize their work. We may here state for the information of our thousands of readers that, in the modern daily newspaper office, the compositor is oftener known by the number of the "slug" he works on than by his name.

In the L portion of the room there are 22 double stands, at which 44 men set type. These are ranged along the eastern side of the room. On the opposite side are a water closet and washroom, a "sort room" and "paste room," where compositors paste their "takes" together every day (all compositors are employed by the piece) in order to get a correct estimate of their previous day's work. These rooms are covered over or decked, and above them are arranged numbered hooks for the accommodation of the clothing of 60 or 70 men. Rooker cases are used, and the stands are made of hard wood, from a pattern supplied by the office, and which has been in use for

some time. The force ordinarily employed in this department numbers 55, consisting of a foreman, four assistants, three proof-readers and three copy-holders, one reviser of proofs, four boys and 39 compositors; but, in the busy season, when twelve-page papers and supplements are issued, the number is increased to 70 or 75 men. In addition to the above conveniences there are many others which the practiced eye of a "daily" printer will readily discover. The composing room is in direct communication with the counting room by speaking and pneumatic tubes, as also with the delivery and stereotype departments, and the managing and news editors' rooms. All copy, except advertisements, comes from the two last-named departments, and, as soon as it is received in the composing room, is lettered, numbered and cut into convenient "takes" for the compositors, by a "copy-cutter," who is always at the copy box. The room is lighted at night, over the "make-up" and "stone," by gas-jets suspended from the ceiling; the galleys, job stands and desks by wall brackets; and the compositors' stands are lighted by gas supplied through risers from the floor, these being protected from accident by fixtures between the stands, the stands, in their turn, being fastened to the floor by iron knees. The "lay-out" of the room is such that the foreman in charge can stand at the copy box and take in at a glance the whole of the composing room and the work that is being done. Every appointment and appliance to complete and facilitate work that experience or thoughtfulness can suggest are to be found in this composing room, which is, therefore, one of the best equipped for the work to be found anywhere in the world.

THE STEREOTYPE ROOM,

or foundry, is located in the rear basement, and is where the plates are made and prepared for the presses. The plates, so-called, are *fac-similes* of the form to be printed, reproduced in solid metal, and curved to fit on to the cylinder of the press. The matrix for the casting is made by placing on the face of the type several thicknesses of paper, pasted together. The form is then run under a roller at great pressure, which squeezes the paper into the face of the type. The form, with the paper thus pressed into it, is transferred to a steam table, where the paper (under pressure to prevent its warping or shrinking in the process) is dried, and it comes off browned and hardened into a complete matrix. At one side of the room is a furnace where the metal used is kept in a state of fusion. Around it are casting boxes, into the concave side of which the matrix is secured—the convex fitting quite closely to it. The box is then placed in a proper position, the metal poured in, and in a few seconds a rough plate is taken out of it. A good matrix will cast from 8 to 10 plates. The plate is then trimmed and bevelled at the ends, so as to be easily secured upon the press. It is then rapidly gone over by the workmen, and the large blanks chiselled out, after which it is placed in a machine, where revolving knives quickly reduce its whole inner surface to a face that gives the entire shell a uniform thickness. There are numerous improvements in this department over a few years back. In the old method a cutting revolving knife was made to traverse backwards and forwards over the plate, consuming about two minutes of time in the operation. Now the convex part of the box is ribbed, so that the knife runs over it in from 20 to 30 seconds, and shaves down the corrugated surface to the desired plane. Formerly it took from 25 to 30 minutes after the delivery of the form to produce the first plate. Now the same result is reached in from 14 to 18 minutes. Of course, duplicates are produced much faster. Formerly it took from 7 to 8 minutes to produce a duplicate. Now it takes from 5 to 6 minutes.



54
Two minutes may seem a short time, but, in the work of issuing to the public the latest news, they may be all-important; so that, what with the saving in the reproduction of plates and that made in making matrices, the improvements noted are very important. After the plates are delivered to the press, the latter is ready to start in one minute. It requires 8 plates for each of the 4 presses used, and from 2 to 4 plates for each for every new edition. In this way the presses require daily for evening editions about 68 plates, each plate being one page of the paper. Including the morning edition, the total average of plates used daily on our presses is 100. As each plate weighs about 60 pounds, we have here about 6000 pounds, or 3 tons of metal, to be handled daily in printing the HERALD.

THE PRESS ROOM

is located in the front basement, and contains four Bullock perfecting presses; but there are pits for six, when the occasion calls for them. Three of these presses are capable of turning off each 20,000 printed papers an hour, and one—the improved Bullock—has already turned off 26,000 in an hour, and it is thought it has not yet attained its maximum speed. The improvement in this press consists in simplifying and lessening the details in its machinery. These four presses are now capable of printing in twelve hours more papers than all other daily presses in Boston can produce in 24 hours. They are driven by a shaft beneath, which runs the whole length of the front building, and is located seven feet below the floor of the basement, the power being derived from two 57-horse power engines, only one of which, however, is used at a time. There are two wetting machines, which are quite busily employed, as they have to wet down 30 rolls of paper a day—this being the amount ordinarily used. These rolls are in width double the length of the HERALD, so that two papers are produced at every revolution of the cylinder. They each contain about three miles in length of paper, so that about 90 miles of paper are used each day to furnish the readers of this paper with the number of copies they require. The weight of a roll is about 350 pounds, so that in weight the daily consumption of paper is 54 tons. When wetted, each roll weighs 380 pounds. When the paper on a roll is exhausted, it takes only about 30 seconds to replace it, and the press goes on, almost without interruption, it may be said. Quite an important adjunct to the turning out of papers are rollers. These are made of glue, glycerine and syrup, in certain proportions, melted together and run into circular moulds, around cores of wood, to which they adhere, and are drawn when cool, presenting a smooth surface. These are fixed on the press and kept covered with ink smoothly distributed over them, and they in turn give off this ink to the plates and the plates to the paper by pressure. There are used for roller-making purposes every week 150 pounds French coignet glue, 40 gallons best sugar-house syrup, and 10 gallons best second grade glycerine. The amount of ink used per week is about 1000 pounds. After the papers are printed they are rapidly conveyed to a point under the delivery room, thrown upon a table, through which the arms of an elevator rise, carry them upwards, dump them out upon an incline, and they drop upon a table, to be taken charge of by the delivery clerks. This elevator consists of two endless chains run over pulleys. On them—running from one to the other at equidistance—are two iron braces, on which are three wooden arms that curve slightly upwards to receive the burden that may be laid across them. These arms come up through slots or openings in the table, and carry upward the bundles laid there. When they arrive at the top, the force of gravitation carries the load forward quicker than their movement, and it accordingly falls forward down the inclined plane, and it is delivered. This elevator is the invention or idea of Mr. James R. Fitzgerald, superintendent of the press room, and was made by M. Salomons & Co., Province street. Besides various other conveniences and appurtenances for a press room, there is a machine shop, with lathe, forge, and all materials and tools required to make repairs. Here a machinist is employed, who occupies his whole time in keeping the presses and all other machinery in the establishment in order, so that altogether the fit-out seems tolerably complete.

THE DELIVERY ROOM.

This department comprises the whole area of the first floor of the rear building and L, forming an angular apartment, the main entrance to which is on Williams court, above which it is raised about four feet, there being a broad flight of iron-glass steps to get to it. There is also an entrance from the counting room by a passageway and ascent by four steps, the rear floor being some three feet higher than the one in the counting room. On the left of the Williams court entrance is the ticket office, which is fronted with a railing behind which newsmen and newsboys file to get their tickets (all papers delivered at the counters being paid for only in this way). This arrangement leaves an open passageway in the centre, and prevents crowding. In the rear apartment, facing the main entrance, are the mailing, bundling and delivery counters. There are three series of these, the rear comprising two separate ones, and a long counter placed against the wall, at which mailing and bundling are done. The front consists of a single counter 27 feet in length, which is used altogether for delivery to carriers and newsboys. This latter is fronted with a railing, also, behind which the buyers pass to secure their papers. The tickets vary in denomination from 4 to 1000, and the ticket clerk sells them to parties according to their rotation in the ranks, who then step outside the railings, and wait to be called in their order of precedence. They are called by sections, and these sections are given precedence in accordance with the peculiarities of their service: First, ten boys to sell upon the streets are served; then a few carriers who go down through the markets on the Dump, etc.; then news stands and hotels are supplied. Then come the newsdealers from the following suburban localities and sections of the city in their order, viz.: Somerville, Chelsea, Cambridge, Dorchester, East Boston and Charlestown; then the regular carriers are called up (those having routes in the burned district and other wholesale localities being served first, as their customers close their places of business early); then come Roxbury, South Boston, South End, West End, North End. As these various sections are called they pass behind the railing of the long counter, present their tickets, and are served. Then come the bulk of the newsboys, who are served in the same way, the first coming along being served first. In this manner the new arrangement prevents crowding, which was so great an annoyance in the old quarters. Behind the counters are appliances for doing all the business to be done with the utmost dispatch; for where there is to be a delivery of 50,000 papers within a single hour there must be lively work to accomplish it. The bundles are for delivery by express, and a passage-way out to the court, in the rear of the ticket office, is provided so that this branch of the work may not be hindered or interfere with the delivery in other departments. The counters are divided underneath into compartments for containing wrappers for bundles, etc. There are in the room speaking tubes, connecting with the editorial, stereotype, press and composing rooms, and the business office, whereby instant communication can be had with these departments. The pneumatic tube, also, passes through the room, so that orders from the counting room can be had, and the necessity for sending by messenger done away with. In the rear, on one side, are wardrobes and waterclosets, and a considerable space intended for folding machines, though this may be unoccupied, owing to a new folding attachment to the presses, which may be adopted. In the extreme rear is a small room, which is occupied as an office by the superintendent of the delivery department. Besides the light from the Williams court front, the room receives ample light through the area windows. From this room the basement can be reached by a winding staircase. The latter can also be reached by a broad stairway leading down to the boiler room from Williams court. There are employed in this department thirteen day and six night men.

THE BASEMENT

covers the whole area of ground in the estate enclosed within the walls. Its depth in the front, and back to where the rear buildings commence, is thirteen feet in the clear. Back of that it is sixteen feet, the lower floor of the rear buildings rising three feet above that of the front building. The front portion of this large basement is devoted to the presses. In the rear of the press room, and opposite the L basement, are two Harris-Corliss engines, of 57-horse power each; cylinders 14x26 inches, and driving wheels 40 feet in diameter, with 18½ inches width of rim. These can be run either separately or together. They are fitted with the Harris improved packing. Between these, and connected with the boiler feed, is an improved heater, filled with brass tubes and having an expansion top, which gives it the capacity to expand without bringing the strain on the outside shell. The bottom of this affair is so arranged that deposits can be removed without having to take the heater down. In the L, the furnace doors facing Williams court, there are two steel boilers, each 5 feet in diameter and 16 feet in length. These boilers are set in their brick-work covering, according to a new plan, which allows the heat from the fire or flame to completely envelop them all around, as well as to pass through the tubes in them. These are the first in Boston set up in this peculiar manner, and a great saving in fuel is anticipated therefrom. The boilers are each 80-horse power, and furnish the steam for power and heating purposes for the entire building. Beside the improvement noted, the fire doors are operated by counter-balances, to keep them open while the fire is being raked and coal added; and the fire-doors are fitted with perforated linings, so as to afford a passage inward for cold air. These boilers and the water-heater were put in by Mr. George Miles of South Boston, and are creditable pieces of workmanship in every respect. In the rear of these boilers are two of the Knowles improved patent pumps, which are used to draw the supply of water for steam purposes through the heater. In the rear of the basement, beyond the engines, is the stereotyping department. It may be inferred that so large an underground apartment must be sombre, and even dark. But such is not the case. The light from the street sidewalks, from under the front windows, and from the three areas, comes from the Williams court front, to give the basement a good share of light, if not sunlight, while it is at once a warmed and well-ventilated apartment in the winter season, and in summer it can be kept cool with a constant renewal of fresh air from without.

DRAINAGE.

When the plans for the new HERALD building were completed, it was found that the bottom of the cellar or basement would be so much lower than the sewers on Washington street that it would be necessary to construct a private drain under the whole system of sewers and pipes, and carry the same to a lower level where it could be joined to the main sewer. To carry out this plan two courses were open—one, to make an open cut diagonally across Washington street and down Water street, and the other to tunnel under those streets. The contractor, Mr. John W. Leighton, thought the latter more feasible and the cheaper. His foreman, Mr. E. D. Swallow, readily undertook the job. The tunnel was commenced on the 19th of March, 1877, and was started from the building at 20 feet under the sidewalk. At the same time a hole was dug on Water street, opposite the Journal Building, and the work prosecuted from that end upwards. The width of the drift was about 4 feet at the base, running up to about 18 inches at the top or arch. It was at first feared by some that the shaking of the ground by the passage of heavy teams overhead would make it necessary to timber as the work progressed, but this was found not to be the case, and the work went on to the end

without accident or caving in. The length of the tunnel driven was 175 feet, and a considerable variety of strata was encountered, being, however, all of drift formation. Nearly the whole of the earth removed in constructing the sewer was returned, by tamping solidly around the 12-inch drain pipe which constituted it. The earth thus used was made more solid by being wetted while being tamped, and was used, most of it, without being taken out of the tunnel. Among other curious things taken out of the tunnel was a lump of coal. How it got there is a mystery that will never be solved. This novel undertaking was carried to a successful and speedy termination, and was completed—the drain being let into the Journal building sewer some 80 feet below the corner of Water street, and the street opened to travel—on the 5th day of April. The cost of this work was about \$900.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The building is heated by steam, and the work of piping for this purpose and fixing in radiators, etc., has been skillfully and faithfully performed by the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company of Boston. Exclusive of the water closet service, there are in the building about 6000 feet of piping, ranging in diameter from one to six inches. This does not include, of course, gas piping. Every room is provided with one or more radiators, and the composing and press rooms with circulating pipes, in addition. There are in the entire building about 1200 loops (in radiators), each loop having a heating surface of three feet, or 3600 square feet of heating surface in all. Exhaust steam is used for heating, principally, though, by an ingenious contrivance, if this is found to be insufficient, a connection is made directly with the boilers, so that live steam can be supplied to make up any deficiency in the heat thus given. To prevent any danger, however, from too great a pressure in the radiators, the apparatus is supplied with an automatic regulating valve, which never permits a pressure of over ten pounds to be thus supplied to the heating pipes. The steam condensed in the radiators and pipes—or rather the water resulting from such condensation—is returned by separate pipes to the basement, where it is got rid of.

The system of ventilation is quite elaborate and complete. The upper section of the front building has a separate system of ventilation, which may be thus described: Every room has ventilators (as well as open fire-places), which lead downward into the press-room and up again into the main ventilating shaft. The water closets, however, are ventilated in the partitions by tin tubing, which leads up into a space between the ceiling of the upper room and the roof, where there are two ventilators—an injecting and an ejecting one, so to speak—in order to create a continuous draft upwards. The water-closets have large 6-inch traps, from the upper end or portion of which the ventilating tubes lead, thus insuring a most certain immunity from all sewer and other noxious exhalations. The press room is ventilated by a shaft which is carried underground to the main shaft. This latter is a brick tower situated at the angle of the junction between the rear building and L, and carried above the building, through which the iron smokestack leading from the boilers is run, giving off great heat and thus forming a fierce upward draft. This tower is placed, by means of pipes, in communication with every room in the building—as well as directly by openings with those adjoining—and thus keeps constantly drawing air from them through openings near the floor as well as near the ceiling, keeping up a constant change of air in them. To give an idea of the extent of this system of ventilation through pipes and a general outlet, it may be said that running through and from the press room alone there are 50 eight-inch flues.

LIGHTING THE BUILDING.

The work of piping the HERALD building for lighting purposes was done by Mr. John C. Fennelly, gas fitter, No. 8 Tremont row. Mr. Fennelly states that there is more gas piping in this building than in the City Hall, and that contains more than any other building in the city, a fact that will give some idea of the great extent and thoroughness of this system of service. The size of pipe used varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside diameter, and the total length of all these pipes in the building is about 9000 feet. Pipes have been put in at places where they may never be needed; but are placed there in anticipation of possible contingencies, and to prevent a tearing down of the walls in case such should arise. Another peculiarity is that the pipes are so arranged that gas can be let on or turned off in any of the rooms at any time. Each of the various sections of the building, also, has a separate system of pipes, where the supply can be let on, cut off, or otherwise regulated. The fixtures, chandeliers, etc., were all made by Mr. Fennelly, and are of the best material and workmanship. For the front business office there are four six-light chandeliers, Corona pattern, made of brass and polished to a burnish surface. They are of beautiful design and of the best workmanship. The two-light chandeliers in the front windows are also of polished brass, and of a new and beautiful design. In the small vestibule, leading to the upper portion of the building, is a hanging lantern, with ground glass panels and a frame work of polished brass—a really beautiful specimen of its kind. Opposite the entrance to the business office, on the curb of the sidewalk, are two ornamental iron posts, placed about 20 feet apart. There are two lamps on each, supported on arms in the shape of candelabra. The lamps are globular in shape, with solid bronze frames, and are richly ornamented. The diameter of the globes is 20 inches, and they are formed of engraved ground glass panels, on which are engraved the words BOSTON HERALD. At the top of the globes are bronze caps, terminating in foliated finials, all of the same metal. The construction is very solid and strong, all the parts being screwed and riveted together, and no solder used. The height of the lamps, including the ornaments at the top, is four feet. The spread of the arms on which these globes rest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from centre to centre of the lamps. The bottoms of the lamps are 11 feet above the curb, consequently the total height of the posts equipped (which, it may be remarked, were designed to harmonize with the front of the building) is 15 feet. Mr. Fennelly is deserving of more than a passing notice for his faithfulness and the excellence of the work he has done. He has used only the very best materials, and put in the best kind of work. He is a young man of rising reputation in his business, which he richly deserves.

THE LIGHTING APPARATUS.

There are in the building, or that part of it used by the HERALD establishment—exclusive of the rooms above the first floor in the front—about 400 gas burners, of which number 120 are found in the composing room alone. These burners are all supplied with Bogart's Automatic Electric Gaslighting Apparatus, by which flame may be instantaneously communicated to a burner tip at any moment, day or night, without the use of matches or borrowed fire. This apparatus is the result of an invention made some half dozen years ago, and brought to its present perfection about eighteen months since. Its details are as follows: In a central position in the building is placed a small galvanic battery, with wires leading to all the fixtures, and terminating at the top of every burner, to which they are



attached. Near the battery, on the wire, is fixed a coil, whose object and principles are similar to a Ruhmkorff coil, though much simpler in its construction and application. By means of this coil an inductive current is produced, a matter readily understood by those familiar with electrical apparatus and principles. A special burner is employed, and in its construction lies the significance of the invention. Except at the moment of ignition of a light there is no current over the wires, but they are insulated at the burner tip. The turning of a thumb screw on the burner performs the office of letting on the gas, and at the same time bringing, for a moment of time, a fine wire in contact with the tip, opposite the point where it is touched by the battery wire, which forms for a moment a connection and induces a current. As the fine wire leaves the point of contact, a spark is produced, which fires the gas, and the burner is lighted. As has been said, the process is instantaneous, and one coming into his room in the dark in the middle of the night has no need to grope for matches, or use significant words upon finding that some smoker has borrowed the last one some hours before. He has only to find the thumb-screw on his burner, and a flash follows its turning like lightning from a cloud. Another manner of lighting is to pull slightly a small wire, which, instead of the thumbscrew, makes the connection by which the current is induced. In the HERALD establishment more than a mile of these wires are in place, and no burner is omitted. Of course, in case of accidents to wires or battery or burner apparatus, the lights may be produced by the ordinary method, there being no difference in the manner of conducting and using gas.

THE PLUMBING IN THE BUILDING

comprises the general water service, and the erection of washing and water-closet facilities. The building contains 24 wash basins, 26 water closets, 6 urinals, 10 soapstone sinks, and 3 lead-lined sinks for washing rollers. The wash basins are double; that is, the porcelain bowl sets in an outer bowl or shell of iron, enamelled on the inside. The water used, if excessive in quantity, flows over the rim of the inner basin into the outer shell—so that there can be no overflow. This is known as Wellington's patent. The water closets are probably the most perfect of their kind in existence. They are ventilated (with three exceptions, where Rowe's patent bellows is used to force the foul air back into the soil pipe, owing to the regular mode of ventilation not being practicable) by Albee's system, which is new in Boston, and which is a sensible and sanitary improvement on the old styles of depending only on traps to keep back the sewer gas from the water closet. This system consists, first, in ventilating, directly, the soil pipe, and, secondly, in ventilating the basin, so that all smells are drawn upward into the ventilators. The basin is ventilated from around its upper rim. The urinals are also ventilated, and both on them and on the basins there are large 6-inch traps. These traps are also on all waste water pipes. They are in the form of a conical shell standing on end, the water, etc., running into them from below, and going out about half-way up the side. For this purpose the waste pipes are so that the top can be unscrewed and stoppage easily remedied. The waste from basins and urinals is all carried off into the soil pipes in 2-inch lead pipe. The soil pipes are of two sizes, viz.: five-inch and four-inch, and are lined with lead. Of the former there are 200 feet, and of the latter 100 feet. The floors under the basins and urinals are covered with lead, safety pans, so called, from which there run pipes down into the basement. This feature has two advantages: it prevents the overflowing of the floors in case of leakage, and at once warns those in the basement that there is a leak, and they can shut off the water from that particular closet—and it may be remembered that the basement is never without living and busy occupants.

The water supply is taken from two directions, viz.: by two two-inch lead pipes from the Washington-street front, and through one two-inch pipe from Williams court. Of this kind of pipe there are 250 feet; of three-quarter inch, 150 feet; and of five-eighth inch pipe 200 feet. The head-tacks on all the pipes are eighteen inches apart and soldered on the lead pipe. The faucets are all Ames' patent self-closers, so that it is impossible for the water to be left running while they are in order. In the soapstone sinks the supply pipes are fastened on with bolts through the soapstone. Each branch of supply is protected by a stop-cock, and these are so arranged or placed that the water can be shut off from all sections or from any one section of the building. The whole of this work of plumbing has been performed in a manner worthy of all praise by Messrs. C. F. Driscoll & Co., plumbers, 100 Essex street, Boston.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE

consists of a brass pipe 2½ inches in diameter, which runs from a place nearly midway of the front counter in the business office, down into the basement; along its ceiling, up to a point below the delivery room, in the rear building, where it sweeps upwards, and thence runs vertically up to the composing room, an entire distance of 132 feet. The word sweep signifies that the tube makes no abrupt turns, but bends around at about 6 feet radius. The tube is operated by a Root's pressure blower, and ordinarily, where only one tube is used in a building—the power being capable of being applied only one way—it is made vertical, so that the dispatch box can be returned by gravitation. In this instance, however, the gravitation plan would not answer, and, as the cost of a second tube would be quite considerable, Mr. George L. Keyes constructed a very ingenious application which overcame the difficulty entirely. From the lower side of the blower he brought another pipe up into the business office, inclosing the blower entirely and making the new pipe do duty as a supplier of air, thereby creating a suction. He then constructed a valve, which, when a blast to drive the box upward is desired, can be placed so as to inject the air into the tube. When the box has fulfilled its mission, he simply turns his valve on to the suction pipe and a draft is created in the main pipe, which brings the box back at a rapid rate. The dispatch box is a small cylinder made of stiff leather, with a bottom of the same material. It is 9 inches in length, with an inside diameter of 1½ inches. There are, on both ends, rings or flanges of leather, which project about a quarter of an inch beyond the body, the design being at once to make the box fit close into the tube and provide for its going around a curve, which a box that was the same diameter along its length would not be apt to do. About three HERALDS can be rolled up and placed inside it. Along the length of the tube there are places where openings are made, by sections of the pipe being movable, called switches. The tube, however, is open at the top, so that the air can have full vent. Now, whenever a box with dispatches is to be sent to any intermediate room where there is a switch, that switch is opened, and, when the box comes to it, it can go no further, of course, and there is a spring which catches it and throws it out. If no intermediate switch be open, the box, of course, goes up to the composing room, and is there thrown out. In combination with this service there are electric signals from the front office to all the rooms having connection, so that, after a message is received, and, supposing another one is to be returned, the box is placed in the tube, a signal to that effect causes an instantaneous reversal of the air current, or suction, and it is drawn back as quickly as it was sent. The time occupied in sending a dispatch through the tube, from the business office to the composing room, or return, is five seconds. The tube in the HERALD building was put in by Wolff & Dusenbury, 1 Rector street, New York, and is an excellent job, considered from a mechanical point of view.



THE ELEGANT WOOD FINISH

In the building is the work of Messrs. Mackenzie & Campbell, carpenters, 77 and 79 Wareham street. Good judges say that the front building is better finished than any other business edifice in Boston—this, of course, includes plastering and other work as well as woodwork. That what they claim is true can be judged by all who visit it, it is only fair to say. The finish in the front building, as stated elsewhere, is entirely of oak, and is equal to that put upon the best and most costly residences to be found in this city. In this building some 50,000 feet of oak lumber have been used. The rear buildings are finished in ash, and present some of the best exhibits in the natural woods to be found anywhere. Everything is solid and substantial, and yet withal, attractive. Not a foot of the finish wood-work of the HERALD buildings is painted. Some 55,000 feet of ash were required in the rear buildings. The finished floors and floor timbers are of hard pine, of which some 108,000 feet were used. The counter top in the business office, as well as the finish on this floor, including that of the private office of the business manager, are of mahogany and cherry, and are very superior specimens of the carpenter's skill. These required 5500 feet of mahogany and 3000 feet of cherry wood to produce. The wood carving was done by Mr. James Priestman, who is a superior workman, as his work will readily attest. There are in the counters two boards of Mexican mahogany, which measured in the rough each 24 feet in length by 36 inches in width, and are the same which were drawn upon the teams of Messrs. Clark & Smith, mahogany dealers, in the procession of June 17, 1875, at the celebration of the Bunker Hill centennial. There were used also 110,000 feet of spruce and 65,000 feet of ordinary pine lumber, making a grand total of lumber required in the building of 400,000 square feet. Messrs. Mackenzie & Campbell have done their work on the HERALD building with great rapidity. They did not commence finishing until the 20th of December, and kept from 40 to 60 men at work all the time up to the period of completion. When it is taken into consideration what an immense amount of lumber there was to be handled, fitted, matched, put on and finished, it will be conceded that the work has been done with unusual dispatch. These gentlemen thoroughly understand their business, taking rank with the very best in the carpenter's trade, and that they have a reputation is evidenced by the fact that they have finished some of the finest and most costly residences on the Back Bay.

THE BEAUTIFUL MARBLE FINISH

on the wall bases and the counters of the business office, and the fine mantels of rare marbles—the products of quarries in nearly all parts of the rare marble-producing world—are the work of the shops of Messrs. Wentworth, Roberts & Co., 17 and 60 Haverhill street, Boston. The workmanship is unexcelled, while the great variety of marbles shown evidences the wonderful resources of the firm to supply the rarest specimens to please the most refined and exacting taste of the connoisseur.

THE WORK OF PLASTERING

was done by Mr. Lawrence Clarey, of West Roxbury, and is equal in every respect to the work in other departments on the building. He has, like all others, taken pains to make it the best that can be produced by his art, and has succeeded to perfection. He is a meritorious worker, and deserves great credit for what he has done on this building. About 6000 square yards of plastering have been put on, and 11,000 feet of cornices.

THE PAINTING

was done by Mr. Francis Richards, No. 16 Chapman place, and the decorating by W. J. McPherson, the well-known decorative painter, 440 Tremont street, Boston, who also furnished the ornamental leaded glass-work throughout the office. These gentlemen have done their work well.

THE GLASS.

Messrs. Hills, Turner & Co., 193 and 195 State street, Boston, and Lambert Brothers, Brattle street, furnished the windows for the building, and they have given material of the best description.

THE DOOR LOCKS,

knobs, butts, etc., were furnished by Messrs. Willcutt & Thaxter, house and store trimmings, No. 687 Washington street. There are over 100 locks in the building, the same number of pairs of butts, and over 100 ventilator attachments over the doors. The window fastenings were also furnished by this firm. The work of this firm is all first-class, and deserving of mention.

THE SASH CHAINS,

which were supplied by the Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn.

are a novelty in their way, and a great improvement on the old cord attachments to window sashes. The chain is a double-link brass affair, that will neither break nor stretch, and is very durable. It is the first of the kind ever put in in Boston.

FIRE ALARM.

Not the least useful appliance, when the occasion demands, is an apparatus which announces to the inmates of the news and telegraph editors' room the existence of a fire in the city. It consists of an ordinary helix and magnet, over which is a small, ornamented brass gong of pleasing tone which is struck by a brass hammer attached to the armature opposite the magnetic poles. It is as delicate as an ordinary instrument used in sending telegraphic messages, is operated upon precisely the same principle, and requires no clock-work to give the blow as is the case with heavier instruments. It is connected with the regular city fire alarm electric circuit, and tells off the number of a box whence an alarm comes simultaneously with the large bells in the church and other towers. This apparatus is furnished by Messrs. Stearns & George of this city.

THE SPEAKING TUBES AND ELECTRIC BELLS
were put in by E. T. Holmes & Co. of 342 Washington street, makers of various kinds of electric instruments, such as house and hotel annunciators, electric call bells, etc., etc. There are in the building about 4000 feet of tubing and 115 mouth-pieces. In connection with this system, or independent of it, there are 60 electric call bells, 25 of which are in the front building on Washington street, which are operated through 10,000 feet of wires.

THE IRON WORK

of the roofs and lower floors, in the shape of beams principally, and a few pillars, weighs nearly 200 tons. If we add to this the weight of iron piping and Hyatt lights, of which latter there are some 300 square feet, we have quite a large amount of iron used in the construction of the building. Nearly the whole of this iron work—exclusive of piping—was furnished and put in by the firm of G. W. & F. Smith, iron-workers, 409 Federal street, Boston. The first floor of the front and rear buildings is of brick, arched upon iron beams, 15 inches in depth, and is thoroughly fire-proof. This floor covers the entire estate, and has no support, except where pillars are placed to stiffen the floor support of the area walls. The roofs, like the first floor, are made of brick, arched on 15-inch iron beams, and are covered with a patent asphalt covering.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

The roofs were finished by the Warren Roofing Company, of 127 State street, Boston, in a manner that promises to stand "the battle and the breeze" of the elements for many years. In the first place several coats of Trinidad asphalt felting were put on, and then a coat of pure asphalt mixed with gravel, the whole operation being finished by flashing or turning over the walls sheets of copper, properly secured. The Warren system of roof-covering is said to be superior to most others of the kind now in use.

THE GUTTERS,

water conductors, vanes, etc., were put on by Messrs. Hicks & Badger of No. 65 Pitts street. The heads of Mercury and Liberty were furnished by this firm, and made for them by Wallace & Son of Ansonia, Conn. They were deposited by the electrotype process, and are perhaps the largest of their kind that were ever made in this manner. This firm put in some 1600 pounds of copper work, there being about 140 feet of copper conductors and 315 of iron conductors.

THE COPPER WORK

was done by John Farquhar's Sons of No. 22 East street, who also did the slating. The slates are put on to T iron with Farquhar's patent clasp and bolt, which is said to be the most secure method known for such a purpose. All the flashings of the roof are of lead and copper, of the latter there being used for this purpose about 1900 square feet.

THE SHAFTING AND PULLEYS,

which communicate power to presses, elevators, air compressor, etc., were put in by M. A. Salomons & Co. of 17 Province street. There are in the basement, to which all such machinery is confined, about 275 feet of shafting and 70 pulleys, some of the latter being of very large size.

A BURGLAR-PROOF

steel safe, used in the vault opening from the counting room, was put in by George F. Cochower, 46 Federal street.

The Architect and Designer.

The building as a whole—that is, so far as the design and construction are concerned—is a credit to the architect and designer, Mr. Carl Felmer, a well-known and popular architect of Boston, and to Mr. John W. Leighton, the contractor and builder, not forgetting his efficient foreman, Mr. E. D. Swallow, who has had charge of the masonry, etc. In looking at the peculiar shape of the building lot used, and its position, wedged in between buildings, or running in their rear, and then viewing the structure itself, and its adaptability to the purposes for which it was intended, together with the admirable manner in which both heat, light and ventilation are distributed evenly in every portion of it, one cannot fail to admire the skill and design of Mr. Felmer, in turning what at first would seem difficulties to real advantages, and achieving a grand triumph under such peculiar circumstances. It certainly stamps him as a man of the first class in his profession, and we feel all the more ready to accord him this praise from the entire satisfaction his work has given. Of

Mr. Leighton, the Contractor and Builder,

a word may be said, though his reputation is so well established that he needs it not. He is well known as the constructor of some of the finest edifices in Boston, among them the Boston & Providence Railway depot, the Rialto building, the Simmons block, the Commonwealth Bank building, and the new Postoffice. Mr. Leighton has been indefatigable in the work of constructing the HERALD building, which is his best as it is his latest work. From the time when operations were commenced in March last, on the sewer, up to the completion of the building on the 5th of February, he was only one day absent from his post, where he could be found at all hours of the day overseeing the workmen and superintending the work. Not a beam, and not an important part of the building, was put into place but he was there to see it done, and it may be said that the structure will stand for many ages (let us hope) as a monument of his faithfulness and thoroughness as a builder. But this credit, thus given, is quite largely shared in by his foreman, Mr. Swallow, to whose skill as a mechanic and rare tact as a foreman much of this success is due. It may here be said, and it is quite a remarkable showing for a great work carried over such a length of time, that not over one week's interruption of operations was encountered in consequence of unfavorable weather—showing that the elements, like the public, were propitious and favorable to HERALD enterprise.

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MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 11.

BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

Brief Sketches of Our Daily Contemporaries.

A Long List of Editorial Enterprises.

Journalism in Boston from 1813 to 1878.

When the HERALD was first ushered into existence, fifteen other daily newspapers were published in Boston, most of them well supported and flourishing. The list included the Advertiser, Atlas, Bee, Chronotype, Courier, Eagle, Mail, Mercantile Journal, Post, Signal, Star, Sun, Times, Transcript and Traveler. The Whig, the Republican, the Telegraph, the Chronicle, the Ledger, the Voice and the News began and ended their existence later; the Commonwealth, started as a daily, became a weekly; and the Globe, the latest of the dailies to enter the field, is one of the seven now in existence. Each had its own peculiar field and constituency, as will be seen from the appended sketches arranged in chronological order:

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

was first issued on March 3, 1813, and was the first prominent daily paper published in New England. It was published by William W. Clapp, afterwards of the Saturday Evening Gazette, and was edited by Horatio Bigelow, who continued his management of it till April 6, 1814, when he went on to New York to take editorial charge of the American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review. On the day succeeding his withdrawal, Nathan Hale, nephew and namesake of the "The Patriot Spy of the Revolution," became editor of the Advertiser. Mr. Hale had for two years previously been actively engaged in editing the Weekly Messenger, the first weekly periodical in America devoted to literature and politics, and he brought to his new task experience and ability of a high order. It is to him and the Advertiser that the world owes the system of daily editorial articles and comments upon passing events; other dailies had, previous to his time, occasional editorials, but he reduced the system to an exact science, and not a paper was issued under his charge without a "leader" on current topics. The Advertiser was a strong party paper from its birth, and the opinions of its editor were freely expressed, and widely commented on. In 1820, when the convention sat in Massachusetts to revise the Constitution, the debates were published in full, the first attempt of this kind made in the United States. In 1831, Mr. Hale purchased the Patriot and consolidated it with his paper, changing the title of his paper to Advertiser and Patriot, and soon afterwards performed the same feat with the Centinel and Gazette, a lineal descendant of the old Boston Gazette, on which Ben Franklin served his time as an apprentice. A number of other newspapers were also absorbed by the Advertiser between 1831 and 1835, and by the latter date it had in this way obtained the Weekly Messenger, Chronicle, Patriot, Massachusetts Journal, Columbian Centinel, Boston Gazette, Repository, Palladium, and probably others. Mr. Hale retained the position of editor until about 1854. His eldest son, Nathan Hale, Jr., was associated with him in the management from 1841 to 1851 or 1852, and in the last-named year another son, Charles Hale, became similarly



65
interested. The senior Mr. Hale died in 1863, and two years later his son Charles, who succeeded him in the management, sold out his interest. Professor Dumbar, now of Harvard College, succeeded him, but soon retired, and in 1869 Mr. D. A. Goddard, who had been previously, for ten years, connected with the Worcester Spy, assumed the position of managing editor, which he now holds. The Advertiser has always occupied a high place in journalism, and has merited the title of "Old Reliability," bestowed upon it by younger laborers in the field. It is owned by a close corporation, with a working capital of \$250,000.

THE BOSTON COURIER.

For a long time one of the leading Whig papers of Boston, was established on March 2, 1824, and was edited until 1848 by Joseph Tinker Buckingham, widely known throughout New England as a successful editor and literary man. Mr. Buckingham had also editorial charge of the New England Galaxy and New England Magazine. He learned the printing business in the office of the Greenfield Gazette. In 1815 he published a paper called the Polyanthus, and in 1809 started the Ordeal. In 1820 he established the Galaxy, a leading literary paper of its time. Among the writers for the Courier in its earlier days were James Gordon Bennett and Lydia Maria Child. After the retirement of Mr. Buckingham the paper was edited by Samuel Kettell, who, with Frederick S. Hill, wrote the "Six Degrees of Crime," which was produced with some success, about the year 1832, at the Tremont Theatre. Afterward, Mr. George Lunt obtained control of the Courier, issued it as an evening paper, and edited it until the close of its career as a daily. Mr. Lunt's position during the war, in openly sympathizing with the Southern Confederacy, was a most unfortunate one for the paper, as it may be said to have materially contributed to its downfall. So strong was the feeling excited by Mr. Lunt's writings during the war, that threats were freely made to "clean out" and sack the office more than once by loyal men of an excitable nature; but, for the credit of Boston, this was not done. The Courier is now, and has been for several years past, a Sunday paper.

THE TRAVELLER.

The American Traveller (the progenitor of the present Evening Traveller) was first issued on Jan. 1, 1825, and was edited by Royal L. Porter, who died in 1834. On the 1st of April, 1845, the Boston Evening Traveller was issued, by Upton, Ladd & Co., publishers. Ferdinand Andrews and Rev. George Punchard were its editors for several years, but Roland Worthington and Henry Flanders afterwards came into the concern, the former becoming business manager and the latter superintending the mechanical department. The paper early displayed great enterprise. It was at that time held to be derogatory to the dignity of a respectable paper to be sold except by subscription, but Mr. Worthington, who thought otherwise, carried his point against the opinions of the then proprietors, and soon had the paper for sale on the streets, railroads and ferry boats. The Traveller was the first Boston paper to publish the news of the French Revolution of '48, which was received in New York by vessel and telegraphed to this city. It is believed that this was the first "special dispatch" from New York printed here. Another "hit" was the publication of a *verbatim* (phonographic) report, by Dr. James W. Stone, of Daniel Webster's famous Marshfield speech, on the nomination of Taylor for the Presidency. The paper was published for many years by the firm of Worthington, Flanders & Co. Mr. Andrews has been for some time dead, but Mr. Punchard still survives, hale and hearty. The Traveller has had some very able writers on its staff, among them C. C. Hazewell (whose Review of the Week is a great attraction to readers), and Manton Marble of the New York World, who was managing editor for a number of years. On April 13, 1857, Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican effected a consolidation of the Atlas and Bee with the Traveller, issuing the latter as a morning paper in quarto form, about the size of the New York Tribune. The scheme was a grand one, but the field twenty years ago was rather too contracted for a successful result. At

66

least this was the impression of those engaged in it with Mr. Bowles, and the result was the departure of the latter gentleman to Springfield on Sept. 12 of the same year, and the return of the Traveller to its former form and status as an evening paper. Joseph B. Morse succeeded Mr. Bowles as managing editor, but retired some years since, and was followed by Reuben Crook, who managed the paper under Mr. Worthington until about a year ago, when Joseph W. Bartlett, from the New York Evening Post, succeeded him.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

the oldest evening paper in Boston, was first issued on July 27, 1830, by Henry W. Dutton and James Wentworth, then State printers, at Nos. 10 and 12 State street. It was a small sheet of four pages, 14x9 inches in size, and sold for six cents a copy. Its first editor was Lynde M. Walter, who continued in charge until 1840, when ill-health obliged him to retire, and he died July 24, 1842. During his last illness the editorial chair was filled by Dr. Joseph Palmer, who afterwards edited the Centinel and Gazette, and died in 1871 while holding the position of commercial editor of the Advertiser. After Mr. Walter's death, Dr. Palmer retired, and Miss Cornelia W. Walter, sister of the deceased, (now Mrs. William B. Richards), became editor of the Transcript, and continued in charge until Sept. 1, 1847, when she was succeeded by Epes Sargent, the well-known author. In February, 1853, Daniel N. Haskell, who had for some years been connected with the Newburyport Herald, assumed editorial charge of the Transcript, which prospered under his management for twenty years. In January, 1875, after the death of Mr. Haskell, William A. Hovey succeeded to the editorial direction of the paper, and still remains in charge. Mr. Wentworth, one of the original publishers, died Oct. 25, 1847, and the surviving partner, Mr. Dutton, remained the senior and managing owner until his death in April, 1875. He associated with himself, in 1856, his son, William Henry Dutton, who remained in the firm until his death, about a month before his father's. Mr. Fox, leading editorial writer under Mr. Haskell, died soon after the Duttons, and the Transcript thus lost within a year one of its founders, his son and co-publisher, its managing editor and principal writer. Mr. Durant, who was for years the confidential financial adviser of the Duttons, became principal trustee and business manager of the Transcript after their death. The paper has always been well managed, and even the loss of its beautiful new office in the great fire of '72 hardly affected its prosperity.

THE BOSTON POST

is the oldest, as well as the only, Democratic paper published in Boston. It first appeared on Nov. 9, 1831, and was established by Colonel Charles G. Greene, who had been previously for several years proprietor and editor of the Weekly Statesman. The Post was a little four-page sheet, 12x18 inches in size, and its subscription price was \$4 per annum. For the first three or four years the enterprise was

unsuccessful in a pecuniary sense, but its prospects gradually improved, and in the fifth year of its age Colonel Beals was admitted to a partnership with Colonel Greene, and thenceforward the publishers were Beals & Greene, the first-named member of the firm devoting himself entirely to the business department, while his partner was enabled to give undivided attention to editorial work. Colonel Greene's editorial staff was small, but industrious, and the paper soon developed a number of features which have been retained to this day, one of the most notable being the well-known "All Sorts" column. Among the early writers for the Post were District-Attorney Andrew Dunlap, Hon. David Henshaw (afterwards Secretary of the Navy under Tyler's Administration), and A. C. W. Paine, its first Washington correspondent. In later years Benjamin F. Hallett, Frothingham, the historian, and other equally well known writers contributed to the editorial columns. The Post was the first Boston newspaper to publish regular court reports, and Mr. Gill, who was the court reporter, introduced the racy, humorous style which has since been so extensively copied. Mr. McLean (now on the editorial staff of the Traveller) was the first shipping

67

news reporter. B. F. Shillaber was a compositor on the Post when he began writing the amusing sketches which have made "Mrs. Partington" famous wherever the English language is spoken. The paper was enlarged from time to time, and enjoyed a full measure of prosperity. As the proprietors grew older, their sons were associated with them in the ownership and control of the paper, the younger Beals being identified with the business department, while Mr. Nat. H. Greene became connected with the editorial side, and was managing editor for twelve years. In the spring of 1875, the paper was sold to Rev. Ezra D. Winslow, who placed it in a joint stock company, and the disasters which befel it under his financial mismanagement are too fresh in the memories of our readers to require repetition here. Soon after Winslow's default and flight, the paper was purchased by a new company, of which Hon. George F. Emery, a prominent Portland lawyer and capitalist, is president. Mr. F. E. Goodrich, now editor-in-chief, is a graduate of Yale and of the Hartford Courant, and first became connected with the Post in 1867. The Post has a capital stock of \$150,000.

THE BOSTON ATLAS

was established by John H. Eastburn on July 2, 1832, and was the organ of the Whig party in New England when that party was in its prime, as well as in its decay. Mr. Eastburn was for many years city printer of Boston, and was a man of large means and great popularity. He was originally aided in the editorial and literary work of his paper by John T. Austin, Henry H. Fuller, Eliza Fuller and Robert C. Winthrop. Daniel Webster was also a not infrequent contributor to the columns of the Atlas. But it was to Major Houghton of New York, who afterwards became its proprietor, that the paper chiefly owed its early success. It was the Atlas, under the management of Houghton, that originally established the horse and railroad expresses from every town in Massachusetts to bring in the results for publication on the morning after election. There were few railroads in those days, and most of the work had to be done by horses. Yet it was done, and was a success from the outset, making the paper widely known and eagerly sought after by the public. Once, in 1840, when Pennsylvania went for Harrison by a majority of only 343 in a total popular vote of 237,693, an express carrying this important intelligence was run from Philadelphia to the Atlas office. It was Houghton who withdrew Webster from the contest for the Presidency in the National Convention in 1839, and substituted Harrison. In the spring of 1840 he received an appointment to a confidential mission abroad, but a day or two afterwards died of apoplexy in his room at the Tremont House, in the arms of Alfred T. Turner, our present City Auditor, who was then a reporter on the Atlas. After Houghton came William Hayden, who afterwards became City Auditor. Dr. Thomas M. Brewer was an associate editor with Mr. Hayden. In 1847 William Schouler, who for six years previously had edited the Lowell Courier and Journal, became part owner of the Atlas, and edited it for several years, when he withdrew from it and went to Ohio, where he edited the Cincinnati Gazette. He returned to Boston some years before the breaking out of the rebellion, and is now best remembered as Governor Andrew's efficient Adjutant-General. After General Schouler left the Atlas Charles Hudson and Dr. Brewer had editorial charge, until in 1857, when Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican carried into effect his scheme of merging the Atlas and Bee into the Traveller, making the latter a quarto morning paper. The project, however, was too great for the time and went down, and with it the Atlas. When the Traveller was resumed as an evening paper, the subscription list of the Atlas was disposed of to the proprietors of the Bee, who, on May 17, 1858, changed the name of their paper to the Atlas and Bee. Captain Duncan McLean, now one of the proprietors of the Traveller, is the only survivor of the Atlas editorial staff who is now in harness in Boston. He occupies the position of ship-news editor now, as he did on the old Atlas.

THE BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL

was established in 1833 as the Mercantile Journal, by Damrell & Ford, and was first edited by Captain John S. Sleeper, widely known under the *nom de plume* of "Hawser Martingale" as the author of many stirring sea stories. The venture was not at first successful, and in 1837 Mr. Damrell sold out his interest. Mr. Ford "held on" until 1841, when he disposed of the paper to Captain Sleeper, James H. Dix and Henry Rogers. The Journal prospered under its new management, which was energetic and judicious. One example of their enterprise was exhibited in 1848-9, when the California gold fever was at its height; a special edition was published for circulation in the land of gold, entitled the California Journal, and found an immense and profitable sale there. In the spring of 1851 Captain Sleeper retired from active connection with the paper, and about a year afterwards Henry Rogers, Henry Rogers, Jr., and Charles O. Rogers, purchased his interest and that of Mr. Dix. A little later, Major Charles O. Rogers acquired control of the paper, but did not long remain sole proprietor, as in 1857 he associated with himself James H. Dix, Stephen N. Stockwell and Samuel N. Tucker, and formed a corporation called the Journal Newspaper Company, which was authorized by special act of the Legislature. Mr. Tucker soon withdrew, and the other stockholders held the Journal until 1865, when Mr. Dix, who was for many years business manager, died, and his stock was purchased by Major Rogers. In 1865, Colonel W. W. Clapp sold the Gazette, of which he had been editor and proprietor for seventeen years, and bought into the Journal. Three years later Major Rogers died, leaving Mr. Stockwell and Colonel Clapp in the sole management, but not in sole control, as Major Rogers' family still hold his interest. Messrs. Stockwell and Clapp still jointly conduct the Journal, which retains, to this day, some of the features of make-up, etc., that distinguished it a quarter of a century ago. Besides the daily, it publishes also tri-weekly and weekly editions.

THE BOSTON DAILY TIMES.

This paper, projected by Mr. George Roberts, was started by him on Feb. 16, 1836, the printing office being on Bromfield street and the counting room on Washington street. The printing office was afterwards moved to Change avenue, and was finally located at No. 5 State street, in a building erected by Mr. Roberts for its publication. Mr. E. C. Purdy was its first and sole editor, from the time it was first started until the fall of 1849. In the latter part of 1836 Mr. Roberts sold out to Mr. M. M. Cook, a printer, who carried it on for nearly a year, and sold out to Thomas A. Staples, a paper manufacturer of Groton. In 1837 Mr. Roberts returned to Boston, and a partnership was formed consisting of Staples, Roberts, Calvin A. Walton, and Cook, and the paper was carried on for some time in this interest. It afterwards fell into the hands of Roberts, who erected the building on State street for its publication. In the latter part of Mr. Purdy's editorship, he was aided in his work by Mr. Charles H. Locke, who succeeded him. Afterwards, Samuel R. Glenn, now one of the editors of the New York Herald, had editorial charge, and continued in this line of duty for several years, when Hon. C. C. Hazewell assumed the editorial chair, and continued in this position until the paper's good-will, subscription list, etc., were sold to the HERALD, April 23, 1857. The Times was a Democratic paper, and very ably edited, but its financial affairs under Mr. Roberts were very poorly managed, and to this circumstance is attributed its fall. Mr. Roberts was the first newspaper publisher in Boston to introduce one of Hoe's four-cylinder presses, and the event created quite a sensation in newspaperdom here at the time.

In September, 1870, Messrs. Thayer & Dunham started a daily paper which took the name of the old Times. It lived about two years, and then was absorbed by the Daily News, the Sunday edition being continued.

THE BOSTON HERALD.

This was the name of a morning penny paper started in 1836 by Henry F. Harrington and Isaac F. Pray. It was started in connection with the Galaxy, and was first printed on Cornhill, but afterwards on State street, above Wilson's lane. The original proprietors run it for about two years, when Harrington sold his interest to Pray. The latter gentleman published it on his own account for about six months, when he sold out to William B. English and Hiram S. Beers. These latter gentlemen continued its publication for nearly a year, when Mr. Beers disposed of his interest to his partner. Mr. English then run it alone for about two years, when it died out. It advocated no line of politics, but was simply a newspaper.

THE DAILY MAIL.

This penny paper was started in December, 1840, by E. C. Purdy, John S. Houghton (who had seen service on the Times and the Atlas), and John M. Bradley. The office of publication was at 16 State street, but, in 1850, was moved to the corner of Water and Washington streets, where it remained until the decease of the paper. In 1847 Mr. Purdy sold out his interest to Mr. Bradley, but continued until 1850 to write for it. Mr. Blanchard (well known in Boston for nearly 25 years as agent of the Associated Press) was employed on the Mail as reporter from 1843; and in 1849, when Mr. Purdy ceased writing for it, became its chief editor, which position he held up to 1853, when he devoted himself altogether to the business of the Associated Press. Mr. Bradley seems to have done well on the Mail, but got excited about California ventures to such a degree that he drew money out of the paper, or perhaps raised it by mortgaging the Mail, and, in 1853, loaded a vessel with lumber for San Francisco, hoping to realize very largely thereon. But it happened that about this time the lumber business of San Francisco was overdone, and Mr. Bradley lost heavily by his speculation. He never got over it, and, in 1854, was obliged to sell out his interest in the paper to William V. Spencer. The new proprietor ran it for a while, and then sold his equity in it to Samuel K. Head for \$600. Mr. Head, in connection with a Mr. Berry, ran the Mail for about two years, and then sold it to Alfred B. Ely, a lawyer, who ran it as a Know Nothing paper in 1856. It was a Democratic paper in 1854, and the change to Know-Nothingism seemed to be its death-blow, for it did not long survive its radical change of heart. Mr. Houghton, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Ely are dead. Mr. Purdy is still living, a hale old gentleman, and full of newspaper reminiscences of the olden time. He was for over 23 years secretary of the old State Board of Public Lands. The Mail was very enterprising, and its early managers left no stone unturned to get ahead of all competitors. Mr. Bradley was enabled, through Mr. Blanchard, to get exclusive facilities in obtaining news by carrier pigeons from incoming European steamers. During the Mexican war the Mail was ahead of all its contemporaries in publishing the news of a number of important engagements.

THE BOSTON DAILY BEE

was started April 25, 1842, by an association of journeyman printers, composed of the following-named gentlemen: Christopher C. Howland, Samuel A. Bradbury, Matthew L. Pennell, John S. Marsh, Hiram S. Beers, Samuel F. Carr, Charles Varney, Lewis B. Wilson and Albert Harmon, under the style of Howland, Bradbury, Harmon & Co. It was published in the interest of the Native American party, whose organ it, at one time, became, for Massachusetts. Mr. Howland was its chief editor from the beginning up to July 13, 1846, the date of his death. The paper continued to flourish under Bradbury, Harmon & Co., and, in 1847, Isaac F. Shepard was admitted a partner. He was associated in the editorial management until September, 1848, when his interest was purchased by Hon. C. R. Ransom. The last-named gentleman was subsequently elected State Auditor, and sold his interest to William H. Lane. The Bee was published, with varying success, until 1857, when the proprietors purchased the subscription list of the defunct Atlas, and issued a quarto

70

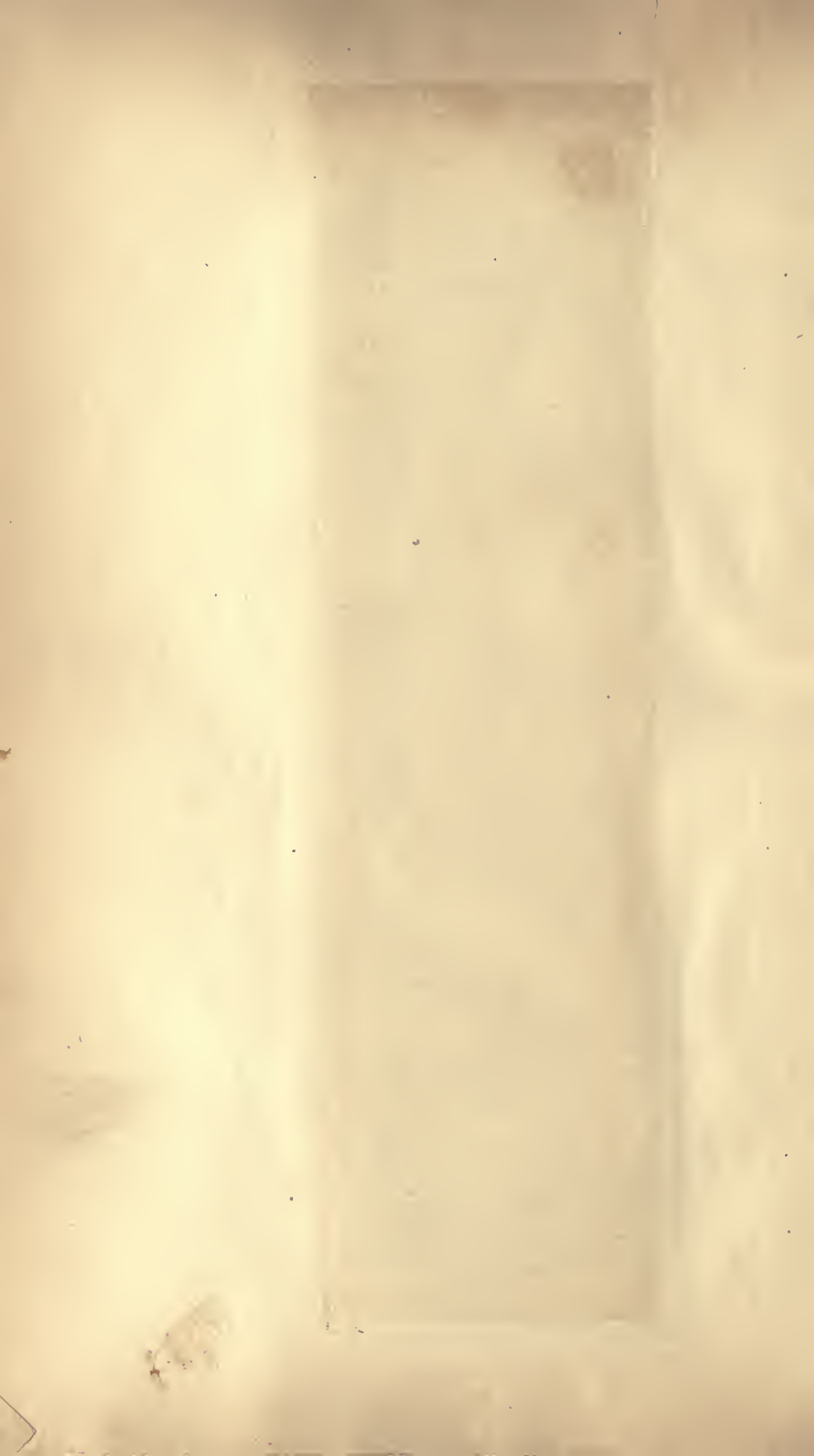
(the first quarto daily in Boston). Z. K. Pangborn was political editor then, and George W. Pettis literary editor and business associate, while the title of the publishing firm was Bradbury & Co., Messrs. Bradbury and Marsh being the only remaining members of the original association. The advertising patrons were not satisfied with the quarto sheet, and in five months (August, 1857) the folio form was resumed. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Bradbury disposed of his interest to Mr. Pangborn, General William Schouler became associated with the latter, and the paper was published under the name of the Atlas and Daily Bee, by the Bee Printing Company. Thus it was continued, with varying prospects, until June, 1861, when it succumbed to the pressure of hard times and ceased to exist. Four of the original proprietors are now living—Mr. Bradbury, who has made a fortune in real estate; Mr. Wilson, who is associated with the editorial management of the Banner of Light; Mr. Harmon, who resides in Portland, and Mr. Beers, who has been employed on the HERALD for the past sixteen years. Among the writers connected with the Bee several have exhibited a somewhat flattering record of success in life. Isaac F. Shepard was made brigadier-general during the war of the rebellion, and is now Consul to China. Mr. Stinson became a prominent express manager at New York. Major Ben Percy Poore has become widely known as Washington correspondent of the Journal. In other departments—C. R. Ransom became one of Governor Gardner's Council, State Auditor, United States Bank Commissioner, director, cashier and bank president. A. A. Folsom—superintendent of the Boston & Providence Railroad. J. F. Marsh—State Bank Commissioner until national banks were established. S. A. Bradbury—member of the State Legislature, of the Boston School Committee, and bank director. John Campbell went to California, and returned Judge Campbell. Mr. Wilkins became dramatic critic of the New York Herald. John Lewis went to California and became editor or manager of a paper in one of its principal localities, and is now a retired gentleman of means. Dr. Hobbs went into the Custom House, and is still an occasional contributor to the press. Charles G. Emmons has served on the School Board of Boston, and has been for years a successful private tutor, but has maintained a somewhat intimate connection with the press as correspondent and contributor.

THE DAILY EAGLE.

or, to give it its full title, The Daily American Eagle, was a daily penny paper, started as an organ of the Native American party, in the autumn of 1844, about the time of the Philadelphia riots. Its office was on the east side of Devonshire street, near the old Exchange Coffee House, and its proprietors were journeyman printers who had been attached to the Boston Times. The list included Albert Baker, John A. French, George W. Harmon, Augustus A. Wallace, J. W. Monroc, Amos C. Clapp, James D. Stowers, W. H. Waldron, Justin Andrews and George H. Campbell, and the firm was known as Baker, French, Harmon & Co. Its regular and occasional contributors of editorial matter included Dr. Palmer, George W. Tyler, Alfred B. Ely, W. S. Damrell, Moses Kimball and others, all of the intensely "natty" persuasion. The Eagle flourished during that red-hot fitful time when the party flourished best, and died a natural death on May 19, 1847. The DAILY HERALD, as is shown elsewhere, was started as an evening edition of the Eagle, and outstripped its parent in the race for popular favor.

THE AMERICAN SIGNAL.

was a short-lived paper, published, like the Eagle, in the interest of the Native American party, during the time when Know-Nothingism was rampant. Rev. Charles W. Dennison, a noted politician in those days, was the editor. He has until within a few years occupied a desk in one of the departments at Washington.



THE CHRONOTYPE

began to be issued daily, at noon, on Feb. 11, 1846. It was edited and published by Elizur Wright, and printed by S. N. Dickinson until May 2, 1848. From that time till Oct. 14, 1849, it was printed and published by White, Potter & Wright (Elizur), and edited by the latter gentleman. The firm was then dissolved and the issue suspended. It was resumed in September, 1850, and the publication continued by Elizur Wright, solely, for about a month, when it was sold to the Free Sellers for \$2500 in cash and a like amount in stock of the Daily Commonwealth, then established as the organ of the party. The concern had begun to pay, between its advertising and the sale of 7000 copies daily. It was enlarged twice, but was always a penny paper. The sale of the Chronotype proved a last bargain for both parties. It was always independent in politics and religion, and hospitable to every variety of creed and opinion. Elizur Wright, one of Boston's veteran journalists, is still in active life, being one of the leading life insurance actuaries of the United States.

THE STAR

was a daily paper, started in Boston in 1846 by the then well known Corporal Streeter, who had previously published newspapers in Richmond and Petersburg, Va. The Star was originally a fourpenny sheet, but its price was reduced to two cents in October, 1847. It struggled hard for an existence, but lived not quite two and a half years, dying what might be termed a natural death.

THE SUN,

a penny morning paper, was started by an association of practical printers in 1846, and was published on Washington street, at or near the corner or bend, where the street turned into Dock square. The following are the names of the projectors: Albion H. Bailey, Charles Smith, Henry O. Byram, H. J. Fisher, Jerome T. White, William Hamlet and Chas. H. Turner. Mr. Bailey is now, and has been for many years, one of the editorial staff of the Transcript. Messrs. Byram and Fisher are dead. Mr. Smith has been clerk of the Supreme Court and was coroner for many years. Mr. White is now of the firm of Tolman & White, printers, of this city. The paper, which was independent in politics, was conducted by Messrs. Bailey and Hamlet; though, during the latter part of its career, Mr. George Kent, brother of the late ex-Governor Kent of Maine, and a gentleman of considerable literary ability, became its editor. Mr. Kent is yet alive, and has, during his eventful career, among other things, been in the consular service and held clerkships in Washington. The Sun—whose motto was that it shone for all—ceased dispensing its literary light after a brief existence of two years.

THE TRUE WHIG.

The next new daily to be published was the True Whig, a two-cent morning paper, the first number of which was issued on Jan. 1, 1847, by a co-operative association of journeymen printers. The following are the names of the founders: Gilman Merrill, Charles Cobb, Allen Shepard, Richard I. Atwill, William Smythe, Joseph Harris, Charles Chaplin and — Wildes. Mr. Merrill has been for years settled on a farm out West; Mr. Atwill is still connected with the Boston press, and Messrs. Harris and Chaplin still pursue the "art preservative." The Whig was first published at No. 8 Congress street by "Merrill, Cobb & Co.," but on the 18th of January, 1847 (less than three weeks after starting), the firm was changed to "Shepard & Cobb," and two days later to "Allen Shepard & Charles Cobb." On Nov. 3, 1847, the imprint was further changed to "Allen Shepard." On Oct. 6, 1847, the counting room was removed from 8 Congress street to 5 Water street. On July 23, 1848, William S. Robinson (Warrington), then late of the Lowell Courier and Journal, became editor. The paper, in the latter part of its career, was run in the interests of the Anti-Slavery party altogether, and was afterwards published by gentlemen connected with that

party. When the "Conscience Whig" movement was commenced, and it was proposed to procure a medium for the advocacy of their sentiments, an interview was had with Hon. Charles Francis Adams, which resulted in a nominal copartnership for a time, when the paper was purchased, through another, from the original stockholders. When the Free Soil party was in full operation the name of the paper was changed to The Republican, and for a time it was quite profitable. From this grew up the Weekly Republican, which was subsequently run by the late Vice President Henry Wilson as an anti-slavery paper; but the daily was afterwards merged into the Daily Commonwealth, and the latter after its decease into the Weekly Commonwealth. The Whig was, in one sense, the lineal successor of the Morning Chronicle, which was published in 1845 and 1846. The Chronicle was suspended in the fall of the latter year, when the printers upon it formed an association for the publication of the Daily Whig, with the results already briefly outlined.

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH

was published by an association of gentlemen who were interested in the coalition movements of 1850-52, and the first number was issued on Jan. 1, 1851. There had been, in 1848-49, local movements in some of the counties in the way of coalition between the Free

Soilers and Democrats, which resulted in the election of a few Senators and Representatives to the Legislature, but in 1850 the movement became general, and resulted in the coalitionists' obtaining control of the State government, which they held for two years, during which George S. Boutwell was elected and re-elected Governor, General Banks made Speaker of the House, Henry Wilson President of the Senate, and Charles Sumner United States Senator, a position he held so long and with such distinguished ability. It was to promote the interests of this coalition that the Commonwealth was started, though its projectors and conductors were all Free Soilers. Among the original proprietors were Samuel E. Sewall, Samuel G. Howe, Frank W. Bird, William Clafin, and John B. Alley. Among the writers for the Commonwealth, in the first years of its existence, were Elizur Wright, Samuel G. Howe, Henry Wilson, Charles List, and John B. Alley. Charles W. Slack reported the legislative proceedings for the paper in 1851, and, after the session, became attached to it as associate editor, which position he held until 1853. In 1852, the projectors of the enterprise, having accomplished the object for which they started the Commonwealth, sold their interest in it to John D. Baldwin, who came from Hartford, Conn. Mr. Baldwin continued the publication of the paper until 1857, in the meantime consolidating with it the Chronicle, when he sold it out to the Traveller Company, which had already absorbed the Atlas, Bee, and Chronicle, and was to publish, under the inspiration of the late Samuel Bowles, a morning quarto. The Commonwealth—especially under Baldwin—was an extremely rabid and radical anti-slavery paper, and was as heartily hated by one class of the community as it was supported by another. At the time of the rendition of Anthony Burns—it was printed on the north corner of State and Washington streets—it came near causing a riot among the citizen soldiery, who had to pass under its windows, by hanging out a coffin with the name "Liberty" on the plate; and from the circumstance that in front of the office a quantity of Cayenne pepper had been spilled in the street. When the Commonwealth was merged into the Traveller, Mr. Baldwin purchased the Worcester Spy, which paper he has run ever since, having of late years associated with him his sons, John S. and Charles E. Baldwin. From 1857 to 1862, the name of the Commonwealth was unknown, when it was revived as a weekly by Moncure D. Conway and James M. Stone, who advocated in its columns the emancipation and arming of the Southern negroes as a war measure, long before President Lincoln issued his famous emancipation proclamation. Indeed, it is claimed that this is the first paper that suggested such measures. In 1863 Conway left the paper and went to Europe, and F. W. Bird and Frank Sanborn—

the former as political and the latter as literary editor—became interested in it. Its pecuniary backers at this time were William Claflin, George L. Stearns, Henry L. Pierce and Frank W. Bird. The paper, however, did not pay, and the parties who furnished money looked about for a business man to take charge of it. Charles W. Slack, the present proprietor, was found willing to undertake the work, and entered on his duties Oct. 1, 1864. Shortly after that event the paper was practically given to him, and he has run it ever since, making it, on the whole, a financial success.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

This newspaper was started, and published in the early part of its career, by a party of gentlemen who were mostly identified with the liquor traffic, the principal members of the association being John T. Heard, John Foster, Moses Williams, Ellsha Atkins, Harvey D. Parker and Peter Brigham. The first number of the Chronicle was issued Aug. 11, 1852, and for the first month the names of the printers, John B. Hall and George W. White, were used as publishers. On the 22d of the next month (September) the name of Robert C. Nichols appeared as publisher, he having been engaged by the proprietors to conduct the business of the paper. The first editor of the Chronicle was Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, who continued in this position for about a year, when he was succeeded by John H. Warland of Montpelier, Vt. C. C. Hazewell was a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of the paper. As may be inferred from the business of the owners of the Chronicle, it was published in what is commonly known as the liquor interest. At the time it was started the prohibitory law was in force in Maine, and strong efforts were being made to enact some such measure in Massachusetts. It was to oppose this disposition to sumptuary legislation that the Chronicle was started. On May 7, 1855, Mr. Nichols purchased the paper of the proprietors and formed a new publishing company, which carried it on until its discontinuance. C. C. Hazewell, who had been editor of the Times, and D. A. Goddard (then of the Worcester Spy, now editor of the Advertiser) were the next editors. With the change of proprietorship there was also a change in the political tone of the Chronicle. It had formerly been quite Democratic in its tone, but now it became radical Republican, it being the first paper in the United States (and Mr. Hazewell was the originator of the idea) to propose John C. Fremont for President. It still, however, adhered to its opposition to legislation against the liquor traffic, and advocated liberal measures in dealing with the question. The Chronicle procured at large expense and published several very able and elaborate legal opinions of eminent lawyers upon the constitutionality of laws seeking to repress the liquor traffic. The paper had a very large circulation at the West—in Cincinnati, St. Louis and other large cities of that section—and had also a large subscription and advertising patronage in New York city, being a sort of general organ for the brewers and distillers and liquor dealers of the country. The Chronicle continued under its new management until April, 1857, when it was purchased by Baldwin & Son, now of the Worcester Spy, for the proprietors of the Commonwealth, of which paper they were then publishers, and merged into the latter. The Chronicle also issued a weekly edition. The daily had a circulation of about 7000 copies (it was circulated mostly by subscription), was in size about as large as the Journal and the Traveller before their last enlargement, was furnished at \$6 a year and 3 cents a single copy. Mr. Nichols, its publisher, who is now one of the deputy Collectors at this port, is well known as having been a very active Republican politician, if he is not one at the present time.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

was started in 1833 as the organ of the prohibitionists, or a temperance family paper. It was at first published in a building in the rear of Crocker & Brewster's old publishing house between Court street and Cornhill, and afterwards on School street, in a building known as the Newspaper Exchange, which is now replaced by the handsome structure, just below the Five Cents Savings Bank building. Its business managers were B. W. Williams (now of the Lecture Bureau), and Charles H. Morse.



74

Richard Lindreth was one of its editors, contributing the leading editorials and articles treating on temperance matters generally. Wm. S. Robinson (Warrington) was political editor. Charles W. Slack was city editor, and continued his connection with it for some time. The paper never had a large circulation, and though ably edited and well gotten up, it lacked proper support, and after an existence of some three years, went the way of many other dailies. Its light went out, and it was seen no more. *Sic transit, etc.*

THE DAILY LEDGER

was a penny morning paper, started in the Times building, No. 3 State street, in 1856, in opposition to the HERALD, the style of which it copied very closely. John M. Barnard, who had then just sold out his interest in the HERALD, was the proprietor, and A. A. Wallace the editor. They succeeded for a time in making a readable paper, but it died a natural death at the age of about two and a half years. The Ledger office was at one time in Williams court, and contests between its employes and those of the HERALD were frequent and sometimes quite serious.

THE DAILY EVENING VOICE

was started by an association of sixteen journeymen printers, who had come out from the various daily offices in the fall of 1864, in consequence of a reduction of pay by the publishers. The names of these associates are: William Knollin, Abram Keach, H. L. Saxton, Andrew McCombrey, John J. Mason, Fisher A. Parsons, B. Swan Mann, Paul H. Seavey, John Vincent, William H. Twombly, A. A. Tebbets, James Rogers, John McCormick, Isaac Cazneau, James W. Norwood and Charles Hicks. The first number of the Voice was issued Friday, Dec. 2, 1864; the second on the Monday following, and thereafter it was published regularly, with two exceptions, caused by accidents, until its discontinuance in October, 1867. It was started without capital, and had to rely upon sales, advertisements, and donations from friends (mostly members of trades unions) for means of publication. At first Abram Keach acted as publisher, but after three weeks, Henry L. Saxton, Abram Keach and William Knollin were appointed as its managers. At first, Messrs. Knollin and McCombrey acted as editors, with occasional assistance from others of the co-operators. The office of publication was at 91 Washington street, the publishers at first hiring the use of type, etc., but soon purchasing an outfit of their own. On Dec. 28, 1864, the paper was enlarged, the price remaining the same as when first started—three cents. On May 29, 1865, the price was reduced to two cents per copy. Soon after starting, a joint stock company was formed, called "The Voice Printing and Publishing Company," with a capital of \$20,000—shares \$100 (soon changed to \$5)—and William Knollin elected president, and H. L. Saxton, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Saxton held his office (with the exception of about five months, when Mr. Mason filled it,) until the demise of the paper. The Voice advocated the labor movement, and was supported mainly by mechanics, quite a number of their unions subscribing for five or more shares of its stock. Soon after starting, Mr. Isaac G. Blanchard, a man of good ability, joined the company and assumed the editorship of the labor department. The Voice, from the start, was cramped for means, and finally succumbed on this account, notwithstanding the company worked with a will, made the most persistent sacrifices, and strained every nerve to make it a success. As a newspaper, considering all things, it was well got up and quite ably edited.

THE DAILY NEWS.

This paper was started in the latter part of July, 1869, by Morris C. Mengis. He at first issued a paper named the Times, but the Times' owners got an injunction against him, and he changed the name to News. This paper was printed at the office of Samuel Chism, corner of Washington street and Spring lane. Mengis failed to pay the printer, and Mr. Chism seized the paper for his pay. During the fall of 1869 a campaign daily named the Tribune was started on Cornhill, and conducted by Dr. E. P. Marvin, formerly editor and proprietor of the Boston Recorder. Dr. Marvin, feeling that there was a field for temperance



75

journalism in Massachusetts, purchased the News, and, having formed a company for the purpose, commenced its publication on Jan. 1, 1870, his first number being 144 of the series of publication. It was a penny paper, Dr. Marvin being the editor, and Rev. E. D. Winslow, since so famous as a forger and absconding debtor, business manager. On Feb. 12, 1870, it was enlarged and made a two-cent paper. On May 11, 1874, Dr. Marvin died, and Winslow became proprietor and editor. He carried it on until the time of his flight, in January, 1876, and about the first week in February following it ceased to exist.

THE DAILY GLOBE,

the youngest of Boston newspapers, was established in 1872, its first number having been issued on March 4 by M. M. Ballou, previously well known from his connection with several literary and illustrated publications. "Warrington" well described the Globe in those days as "a weekly paper printed every day." News was made subordinate to literary matters, and this policy having been found unsuitable for a morning paper, placed in competition with dailies which made news a leading feature, the other stockholders bought out Mr. Ballou's interest, and placed the paper under the management of Colonel Charles H. Taylor, who still continues at the head of affairs. Edmund Hudson was for a short time managing editor under the new regime, but soon resigned, and was succeeded by E. M. Bacon, the present editor, who brought to his work an experience gained in the offices of the Boston Advertiser, New York Times, and other journals. The Globe has been from the first a quarto sheet; it was originally sold for four cents per copy, but recently the size has been reduced, and the price lowered to three cents. The capital stock originally paid in was \$100,000.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1878.

THE HERALD.

ITS NEW HABITATION ON WASHINGTON STREET.

A NEW DEPARTURE—A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AND ITS APPOINTMENTS.

No more striking instance of newspaper enterprise and progress can be cited than that of our adventurous neighbor, the Herald. From the most modest beginning, its course in recent years has been steadily upward, increasing in circulation and at the same time in usefulness and power. Years have come and gone; great parties have risen and fallen, and the world has passed through all the phases incident to the history of a generation; and through it all our little friend has pursued its own course, following nobody's lead, to great success and prosperity. Starting on the 31st of August, 1846, as an evening edition of the American Eagle, with one editor and two enterprising "locals," it has extended its borders, until today it numbers on its payroll 200 men, and all of these are within the building. The number of correspondents and outside men is fully equal to the regular force. The paper has numbered among its contributors, both permanent and transient, many keen, bright men who have done much to give the Herald its reputation for newsmanship and readable paragraphs. Its independence has frequently brought down upon it the wrath of the wrongdoers, but its course has invariably resulted in victory for the Herald. The remark is not at all infrequent that it is a mystery how such a little sheet can contain so much news. This boiling process is a secret of the editorial room, and will doubtless be disclosed to the general public at the same time when the old schoolmaster, of whom Goldsmith charmingly says:—

"and still the wonder grew
That one small head could carry all he knew,"
shall tell the gazing rustics of the secrets of his brain workings.

The handsome structure on Washington street, into which the Herald will move today, forms a fitting testimonial to business sagacity and enterprise. The outside appearance of the building is not more gratifying to the eye of the passer-by than the interior appointments are gratifying to the experienced journalist. Newspaper men have not been accustomed, hitherto, to enlighten and instruct the world from the interior of such magnificence as the new Herald office, and the erection of this building marks, perhaps, a new departure in the scribe's abode. Hereafter the public, when in search of the ex-vouander of law, the administrator of justice, and the guardian of public morals, will find this aggregated list of virtues in the person of the philosopher who speaks to the world not from the corner of some obscure rookery, but from some well-appointed palace like the Herald building.



The main building, facing on Washington street, has a frontage of 31 feet 9 inches and a width in the rear of 26 feet. The distance from the street front to the rear is 179 feet. An L, leading into Williams court, has a frontage of 24½ feet on the court and a width of 23 feet, where it joins the main building. The total ground surface is about 6200 square feet. This entire area is occupied by the basement of the building. The first story covers the same surface with the exception of three areas, the main one being 15 by 18 feet in the first story, with a width above of 23 by 23½ feet, separating the building into substantially two buildings, the front one facing upon Washington street, above the counting-room, and the rear takes in the back building and L, which will be occupied by the several editorial, mechanical and other departments of the paper. The front of the building on Washington street is in the architectural style of the French Renaissance. It is composed of six floors, or stories, above the street, five of which are fronted with Concord granite, with the introduction of polished columns of red Bay of Fundy granite on the second and third stories; polished panels of the same material in the window-caps of the third, fourth and sixth stories, and oval medallion panels in the pediment caps of the second, third and sixth-story windows.

The business office is fitted up with every known convenience. On the left of the entrance is a counter of marble, with a mahogany top, for the advertising clerks and for those attending to the delivery of letters and papers. Behind this counter, against the wall, is a newspaper case, divided into twelve rows of boxes, each row containing eight compartments of four dimensions each, to hold spare copies of each issue of the Herald for a year. A long desk against the wall is provided for the use of advertisers. In the rear of the apartment is a spacious, almost semi-circular counter, which begins on the left, not far in the rear of the front counter, and sweeps around, coming within convenient passage distance of the wall on the right, and leaving a passage-way around it in the rear to the private office of the business partner of the firm. This counter is connected with the front one by an ornamental brass railing, in which is a gate for exit and entrance. Behind this counter, in the front, are the desks of the cashier, superintendent of the delivery department and business clerks. The office of the business head of the firm is in the rear of the space inclosed by the counter, from which it is separated by a mahogany framework screen, 10½ feet high and glazed with ornamental leaded glass. This office is reached by a door from the passageway around the counter, and connects directly with the clerks' apartment by another door. The counters and wainscoting of the general business office are of marble, in black, dove color, white, Lisbon and Jeune de Provence varieties. Two doors lead out of the main office in the rear—one to the mailing and delivery room, and the other to the editorial and reportorial rooms, which latter are all above the first floor.

The upper portion of the front building is reached through a small vestibule, the walls of which are lined with dove-colored marble. The elevator runs from the first to the upper floor, inside a fire-proof well of brick. Each of the upper stories is laid off into two suites, front and rear, all of which are finished in oak. Each of these suites is furnished with a dressing-room and closets, and each is provided with a safe, the brick safe-vault being carried up on the lower foundation, but divided into two vaults in each of the upper stories. In addition to the steam heat, each of the suites has two open fire-places. All the upper chambers are connected with the lower hallway by a system of speaking-tubes and electric call-bells, so that a caller can ascertain if the person visited is in his office.

The building in the rear of the one fronting on Washington street and the one fronting on Williams court are united, and form a continuous building, in the shape of an L. The entrance to the editorial rooms is from the counting-room, and from the Williams-court section also. These rooms are located on the second floor of the rear buildings, and are, exclusive of the library, nine in number. First comes the room of the editor-in-chief, with private office attached. Next is the managing editor's room, the largest of the series, fitted up with every possible convenience. A copy elevator at the side of this room runs up to the room above, where the news and telegraph editors are placed, and



beyond this up to the composing room. The pneumatic tube runs through this room, having what is called a switch here, or a section which can be opened, enabling the matter in the tube intended for that department to be taken out. This room is in communication with the front office by means of speaking-tubes, electric calls, and by the latter means with all the editorial rooms. Speaking-tubes from this room also lead to the upper editorial room, and to the composing and delivery rooms. Beyond this room are two double and three single rooms, and on the Williams-court extension a library, two department rooms, a square room for consultation purposes, and water-closets, wash and coat rooms. The rooms on this floor, beside those of the editor-in-chief and managing editor, are all occupied by the assistant editors and department men. The third floor is similarly laid out, although by the arrangement of apartments in the Williams-court extension there are eleven rooms. The room above that of the editor-in-chief, being the first in the building next the street front, is occupied by the general manager of the editorial and reportorial departments. This room communicates directly by door with the news and telegraph editors' room, which is of the same size as the one below, occupied by the managing editor. In the front part of the news and telegraph editors' room is a desk or table, 10 feet long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, at which the editors sit. Running up from the centre of this table is a copy elevator, the boxes of which are drawn up and lowered alternately, and carry up to the composing room the copy prepared for the hands of the printer. The pneumatic tube has also a switch in this room, and there are nine speaking-tubes, communicating with various rooms on the floor and other parts of the building. Adjoining this apartment is the city editor's room, which communicates with the rooms of reporters and department men by means of electric bells, so that, for regular routine business, or on emergency, he can call to his presence one or more of his assistants. Beyond the city editor's room is a double room and three single rooms. On the Williams-court extension are three single rooms and a square room, for a general apartment to be used by suburban reporters and correspondents; also water-closets, wash-rooms, etc. The whole of the wainscoting and other woodwork in these two stories, as well as in the story above, or composing room, except the flooring, is in ash.

Let us turn now from the neat, cosy rooms of the editors and reporters and ascend to the upper story to the domain of the autocrat of the shooting-stick and planing-block. We see here a hall shaped like the letter L, the main part $81\frac{1}{4}$ feet by about twenty, and the other, extending to Williams court at a right angle to the main section, — 44 feet by 22. There is thus a floor surface of some 2700 square feet. The apartment is high-studded, well lighted and well ventilated. The main building section is lighted from the roof by five skylights and 16 large windows. The size of the skylights is $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and of the windows is 3×12 feet. These windows are divided into three sashes, the upper of which can be made to fall inwards (in its top part) like a twilight over a door. The Williams-court extension has four skylights and six windows, of the size and character of those already described, making 22 windows and 9 skylights, with a total light surface of about 1320 square feet. The total skylight surface in the whole building is 927 square feet. The height of the roof or ceiling from the floor is from 17 to 20 feet, thus giving the room an air capacity of over 50,000 cubic feet. At the eastern end of the main section there are three small rooms, — one for the foreman, one for his assistants (four of them) and one for the proof-readers. There are stands for sixteen compositors in this section and for forty-four in the Williams-court section. The force ordinarily employed in this department numbers fifty-five, consisting of a foreman, four assistants, three proof-readers and three copy-holders, one reviser of proofs, four boys and thirty-nine compositors; but, in the busy season, when twelve-page papers and supplements are issued, the number is increased to seventy or seventy-five men.

It is, perhaps, useless to say that this apartment is most thoroughly equipped and conveniently arranged. There is direct communication with the counting-room by speaking and pneumatic tubes, as also with the delivery and stereotype departments, and the managing and news editors' rooms. All copy, except advertisements, comes from the two last-named departments, and, as soon as it is received in the composing-room, is lettered, numbered and cut into convenient "takes" for the compositors by a "copy-cutter," who is always at the copy-box. The "lay-out" of the room is such that the foreman in charge can stand at the copy-box and take in at a glance the whole of the composing-room and the work that is being done.

When the forms are made up, they are wheeled on trucks to an elevator only a few feet distant, there placed in an iron box and sent to the stereotyping department in the basement, whither we will follow them.

The basement, to which we descend, covers the whole area of ground in the estate enclosed within the walls. Its depth in the front, and back to where the rear buildings commence, is thirteen feet in the clear. Back of that it is sixteen feet, the lower floor of the rear buildings rising three feet above that of the front building. The front portion of this large basement is occupied by the presses, the central part by two engines, the Williams-court extension by the boilers, and the rear section by the stereotyping department, where we will suppose the forms from the composing room have just arrived. These forms are instantly seized by skilful workmen, and within fifteen minutes the first plate is ready for the press cylinder. Duplicate plates are produced even in less time, only five or six minutes being occupied. Eight of these plates are required for each of the four presses used and from two to four more for every fresh edition. Thus the presses require daily for evening editions about sixty-eight plates, each plate being one page of the paper. Including the morning edition, the total average of plates used daily is 100. As each plate weighs about sixty pounds the aggregate weight of metal handled daily in printing the Herald is three tons.

Following the bright plates to the front of the basement we find there four Bullock perfecting presses—veritable little giants—and pits for two more. Three of these presses are capable of running off each 20,000 printed papers an hour, and one—the improved Bullock—has already turned off 26,000 in an hour, and it is thought it has not yet attained its maximum speed. They are driven by a shaft beneath, which runs the whole length of the front building, and is located seven feet below the floor of the basement. Near the presses are two wetting machines, by which the rolls of paper are run off at lightning speed from one reel to another under a shower of fine spray. About thirty rolls are used daily, and as every roll contains about three lineal miles of paper it will be seen that the

Herald goes to great lengths to supply its readers. The rollers of the presses are made in this department, and no less than one hundred and fifty pounds of glue, forty gallons of sugar-house syrup and ten gallons of glycerine are consumed weekly in their manufacture. The amount of ink used per week is about 1000 pounds. After the papers are printed they are rapidly conveyed to a point under the delivery-room on the floor above, thrown upon a table through which the arms of an elevator rise, carry them upward, dump them out upon an incline, and they drop on to a table, to be taken charge of by the delivery clerks.

The delivery room comprises the entire area of the first floor of the rear building and L, the main entrance being on Williams court. On the left of this entrance is the ticket-office, fronted by a railing, behind which newsmen and boys file to obtain their tickets. In the rear apartment, facing the main entrance, are the mailing, bundling and delivery counters. There are three series of counters, the rear comprising two separate ones, and a long counter placed against the wall, at which mailing and bundling are done. The front consists of a single counter 27 feet in length, which is used altogether for delivery to carriers and newsboys. This latter is fronted with a railing also, behind which the parties pass to secure their papers. There are in the room speaking-tubes connecting with the editorial, stereotype, press and composing rooms, and the business office, whereby instant communications can be had with these departments, so that a necessary understanding can be always maintained with them. The pneumatic tube, also, passes through the room, so that orders from the counting-room can be had, and the necessity for sending orders by messengers is done away with.

In the rear, on one side, are wardrobes and water-closets, and a considerable space intended for folding-machines. In the extreme rear is a small room, occupied as an office by the superintendent of the delivery department. Besides the light from the Williams-court front, the room receives ample light through the area windows. From this room the basement can be reached by a winding staircase. The latter can also be reached by a broad stairway leading down to the boiler-room from Williams court.

There are in the building, or that part of it used by the Herald establishment—exclusive of the rooms above the first floor in the front—about 400 gas burners, of which number 120 are found in the composing room alone. These burners are all supplied with Bogart's automatic electric gaslight apparatus, by which flame may be instantaneously communicated to a burner tip at any moment, day or night, without the use of matches or borrowed fire.

The building was erected from plans prepared by Mr. Carl Fehmer, architect, and under the supervision of Mr. John W. Leighton, builder.

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